

PEKIN CABINET
VOTES TO BREAK
WITH GERMANY

President Refuses to Approve
Action of Ministry, Saying
Such Power Rests With Him
—Parliament Favors Cabinet

PEKIN, China (Monday)—The Cabinet yesterday decided that China should join the United States in breaking off relations with Germany. This decision was submitted to the President, who refused to approve the Cabinet's action, saying such power rested entirely with him. Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, immediately resigned and left for Tientsin, accompanied by several other members of the Cabinet. The resignation of the entire Cabinet is expected.

Parliament is unanimously in favor of the opinion of the Cabinet. The leaders of all the political parties are adversely criticizing the President's position. The Vice-President of the republic supports the action of the Cabinet.

An official statement issued from the President's office says that the break between the President and the Premier was due to personal differences rather than to the foreign policy. Li Yuan-hung has sent representatives to Tientsin to induce the Premier to return to Peking.

President Li Yuan-hung justifies his position by Article 35 of the provisional constitution, which reads as follows:

"The provisional President shall have power, with the concurrence of the National Council, to declare war and conclude treaties."

China's Attitude

President Willing for Her to Join
the Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Interest in the political situation in China, and the possible decision the Republic may make as between remaining neutral or joining the Entente Alliance, is increased by advices recently received from Peking. On Friday a dispatch from Peking gave the information that the French Minister and the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, representing the Entente Allies, have invited China to enter the war, offering her remission of the Boxer indemnity and a revision of the tariff as inducements. The dispatch said further:

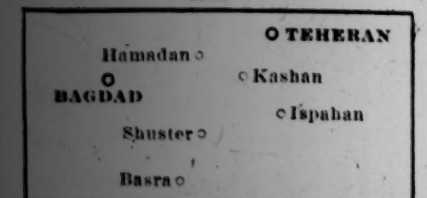
"A Cabinet crisis is imminent. The Vice-President and the Premier are urging China to join the Entente. The President is receiving much criticism for opposing immediate action. He gave out an interview today saying he preferred to act with the United States and other neutrals, but that he was willing for China to join the Entente if Parliament approves."

"Dr. Wu Ting Fang has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Minister, assigned (Continued on page four, column four)"

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

The British forces are still making steady progress on the Somme from London announced, amongst other incidents, the capture of German front and support lines east of Bouchevesnes, some three miles north of Peronne, on a front of 1200 yards; whilst east of Gommecourt, about five miles northwest of Bapaume, advances have been made along a two-mile front, to an average depth of 1200 yards. The advances are being accompanied by the taking of a considerable number of prisoners and war material.

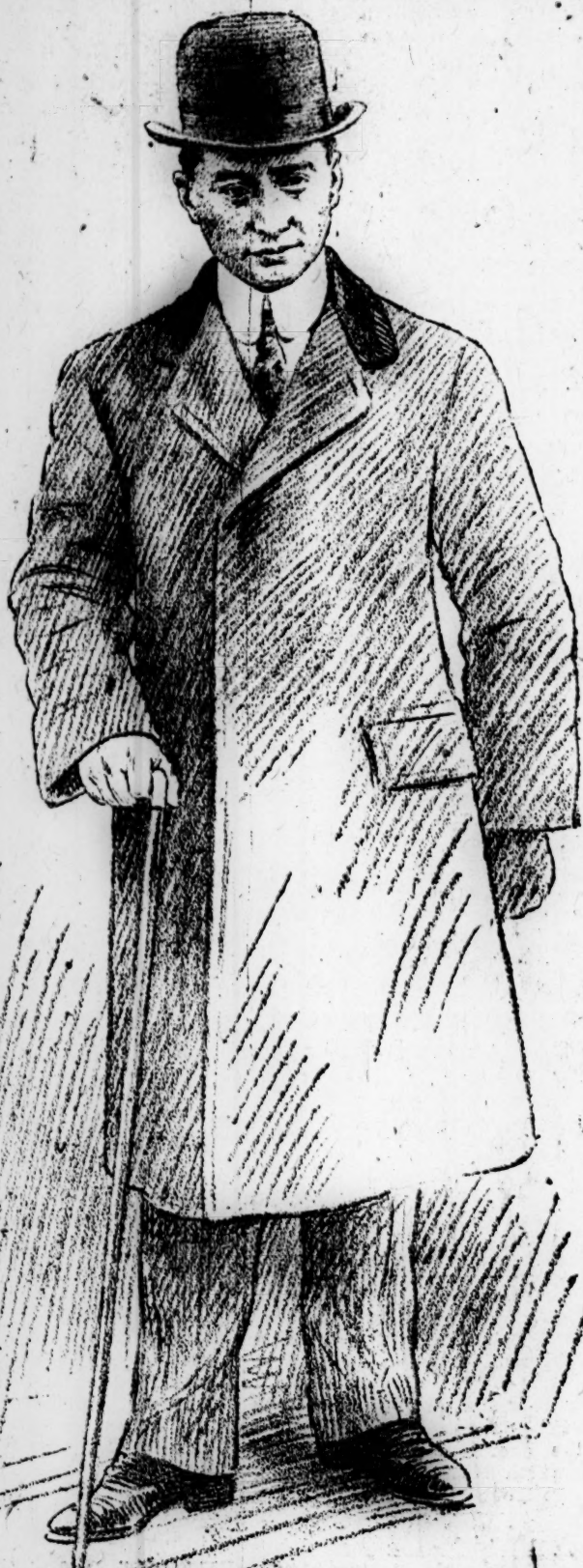
From the mid-east comes the important piece of news, confirmed by the Russian War Office, that the Russians are once more in possession of Hamadan, the important Persian city, some 200 miles northeast of Bagdad, which has been in the possession of the Turks since August, 1916, when it was evacuated by the Russians in the course of their retirement towards the Azerbaijan border.



BERLIN, Germany (Monday, via wireless to Sayville)—Army headquarters statement issued last night reads:

During the morning hours there was lively fighting activity north of the Somme and on the east bank of the Meuse. Numerous air engagements occurred. From the eastern and Macedonian fronts there is nothing important to report.

The regular report today had no (Continued on page eight, column four)



Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador

DUMA DEBATES
ACTION AGAINST
WORKERS' GROUP

M. Maklakoff Describes Arrests
as "Gravest Blunder"—Ex-
cluded From Sitting—Pro-
ceedings in Council of Empire

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—On Saturday the Duma debated the question of the arrest of members of the workmen's group of the Military Industrial Committee. The vice-president of the committee, M. Konovaloff, described the arrest as the "gravest blunder," and after referring to the patriotism and patriotic work of this group, which reflected the determination of the working classes to secure victory, he stated that four days ago two members of the group who had not been arrested proposed to publish an appeal to workmen to resume work immediately. The publication was prevented by some mysterious hands.

At this M. Maklakoff, leader of the Cadets and the leading legal authority in the Duma, interjected the word "scoundrels." Acting on his knowledge of the proper procedure in view (Continued on page eight, column five)

GERMANS MENACE
BELGIAN INDUSTRIES

HAVRE, France (Monday)—The German Governor-General of Belgium, according to a declaration by the Belgian Government here, has by a decree issued on Feb. 17 menaced Belgian industry with complete cessation thus increasing considerably the number of deported Belgian nationals.

"Beginning March 1," says the decree, as quoted by the Belgian authorities, "works and industries, notably manufacturing, will not be allowed to continue in operation except by approval of the chief of the German civil administration. Requests for authorization to continue the operation of a plant must indicate the estimated stock of coal, coke, iron and steel on hand, and the value and destination of the present and future output of the plants; also the quantity of raw material, the number of freight cars required for transporting raw material, as well as the manufactured products. Coal mines, coke ovens, gas plants and phosphate mines, factories and mills of all kinds, and regional railroads and tramways are exempted from the foregoing dispositions."

GOVERNMENT OF
SWEDEN MEETS
WITH NEW DEFEAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The Swedish Government has suffered a fresh defeat in the matter of credit demanded by the Government for maintenance of Swedish neutrality during the year.

The Government's demand was for an advance of 30,000,000 kroner, which the First Chamber granted. The Radicals and Socialists in the Second Chamber, however, moved a reduction of the amount to 10,000,000 kroner and carried the day against the Government.

A joint sitting of the two chambers of the Swedish Riksdag had, therefore, to be held and the result of this meeting on Saturday was the carrying of a grant of 10,000,000 by 127 votes as against 172 for the larger amount. Following the sitting of the Riksdag, a council of ministers met under the King's presidency.

PRESS VIEW ON
INDIA'S WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

BOMBAY, India (Monday)—The new Indian loan is welcomed by the Times of India as an equitable share of the war cost and well within the prosperous capacity of the country. The whole Indian political and economic future is at stake in the war, says the journal. The country enjoys peace and security through the protection of the British Navy, which Britain pays for, as well as the immense proportion of the cost of British Indian soldiers. The Mesopotamian campaign constitutes for India a frontier campaign. Had the operations there been unsuccessful Persia would have passed under enemy control and the northwest frontier could not have been kept peaceful.

TRIBUTE PAID TO
FRENCH WORKERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—In an interview with a special correspondent of the Petit Parisien, Mr. Lloyd George expressed his admiration and gratitude to millions of French workers and paid tribute to the Allied soldiers in every army. He declared the forthcoming victory would be forged by the bright flame of France and the hard metal of Great Britain, and would be the firm foundation of a lasting alliance between the two peoples, whose qualities were complementary, and who had learned in war and suffering to know and respect each other. Economic difficulties were temporary, and would be smoothed away by peace.

UNITY KEYNOTE
OF MEETINGS OF
ALLIES IN RUSSIA

Conference Adopts Measures for
More Equitable Distribution
and Coordination of Efforts

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The recent conference of the Allies, according to an official statement issued yesterday, has given fresh proof of the evergrowing solidarity of the Allies and their unswerving fidelity to the cause uniting them. Intending to continue and develop the work of previous conferences, the Petrograd conference, following the path indicated by the Paris and Rome conferences, devoted itself by practical solutions of the questions before it to rendering closer and more efficacious the military, political, industrial, economic and financial collaboration of the Allies.

The communique then states that the creation of a body to assure unity of action in the future conduct of the war was considered and the conference adopted measures for a more equitable distribution and coordination of efforts. It also inquired into the means for the utmost utilization of common strength by a more extensive pooling of resources of all kinds.

The Petrograd conference, the communique adds, will thus have effectively contributed towards enrolling the enemy on all fronts under the most favorable conditions and towards hastening the hour of victory.

PAN-GERMAN INTRIGUE
AGAINST CHANCELLOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In the Reichstag on Friday, Herr Hausemann, Progressive deputy, exposed the latest pan-German intrigue against the Chancellor and referred to the meeting of the opposition at the Hotel Adlon at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg was declared indispensable and untouchable by Imperial favor or disfavor. In the event of antagonism between him and the Chancellor, the latter's removal would be certain, and the future of the nation and the princely dynasty required that this antagonism should be brought about.

Germany and Flemish People

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German Chancellor has received a deputation of Flemish activists and assured them that Germany will do everything at the peace negotiations and afterward to promote and insure free development of the Flemish race. According to the Berliner Tageblatt the German measure is merely of an internal administrative character and must not be regarded as a pendant to the Kingdom of Poland.

Reichstag Adjourns

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Reichstag has adjourned until March 20.

APPOINTMENTS IN
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna telegram states that Emperor Karl has discharged General von Hotzendorf from the post as chief of the General Staff to employ him in another important capacity; and has conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Maria Theresa order. He is expected to be given a high command on the Italian front, with which he is specially familiar.

The Hungarian General Arz von Staszewski, succeeds him, the appointment being warmly welcomed in Budapest.

Meanwhile Dr. Gratz, a Budapest journalist and correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse is to succeed Count Wickenburg as chief of the commercial and political department of the Foreign Office.

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FIRM IN ARMED
NEUTRALITY IS
WILSON STAND

President in Inaugural Address
Says United States Is for Seas
Equally Free and Safe for
All Peoples

The United States stands firm in armed neutrality because it seems that in no other way can the Nation show clearly what it is insisting upon, the purpose that it cannot give up. This was the statement made by Woodrow Wilson, in his inaugural address at Washington today, when he was inducted into the office of President of the United States for a second term. The President declared further that circumstances, not of the United States' purpose or desire, may even demand a more active assertion of American rights, as the country sees them, and a more immediate association with the great struggle which is now being carried on in Europe. The thought and purpose of the American people are too clear to be obscure, declared the President, and they are too deeply rooted in the underlying rules of the national life to be altered.

Among the steps called for in the President's address are the following: Limitation of world armaments, equal interest and responsibility of all nations for maintaining peace, equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege, destruction of the "armed balance of power," that all the world should support no other power than the view that "governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed," freedom of the seas equal to all; and crushing of any attempts within a nation to organize or assist a revolution against another nation.

President Takes Oath

After Inaugural Address Mr.
Wilson Reviews Parade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The occasion of the inauguration of President Wilson today was one fraught with more than ordinary significance, because of the recent events in Congress and because of the President's remarkable pronouncement of the night before.

The day was propitious for the ceremonies, and Washington, entertaining many thousands of visitors, was able to vindicate itself so that the elaborate program was carried out in detail exactly as planned.

The administration of the oath to the President took place at 12:47 p. m. on the stand in front of the Capitol, and at the conclusion of the address the great military parade started along a line of march that extended through the heart of the city.

A feature of the parade was a guard of honor formed by the Sixteenth and Sixty-Ninth regiments of New York Militia who, returning from the border, were ordered to stop here and perform this duty. The President's escort was Troops C and D of the Second Cavalry, the Vice-President's the Black Horse Troop, from Culver Military School of Indiana. Mr. Marshall's home State.

Every available spot along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Peace Monument to the White House was used for spectators' seats. The parade, about two hours long, was composed of the pick of the military and civic organizations.

(Continued on page two, column one)

PRESIDENT ASKS
LEGAL OPINION
AS TO HIS POWER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has asked the legal authorities of the Government to give him a formal opinion within 24 hours as to whether or not he has the power to furnish navy armament for American merchantmen without special authorization by Congress. Upon this decision depends whether the President will go ahead despite the Senate's failure to act on the armed neutrality bill and take the steps which he has feared he did not have the power to take.

If the President finds he has the power to go ahead and arm merchantmen, it probably will delay his calling an extra session of Congress.

If the decision is negative, he will doubtless call an extra session just as soon as the Senate acts upon revision of the rules and will reintroduce his "armed neutrality" request.

MONEY NEEDS
WILL REQUIRE
EXTRA SESSION

Congress Must Meet Before June
to Provide Funds Called For
in Appropriation Bills the Sen-
ate Failed to Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ignoring the possible effect of the international situation, the calling of an extra session of Congress, and the date at which it is called, are determined by the needs for money to continue this or that Government function for which the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress has failed to provide. The appropriation bills all were duly passed by the House. The following failed of passage by the Senate: The Rivers and Harbors, Public Buildings, Military Academy, General Deficiency, Sundry Civil, and Army.

Even though bills identical to those passed by the House in the Sixty-fourth Congress are drawn, they must be gone over again, just as if they had not been passed at all. Theoretically, at least, it would be possible for both branches to pass "continuing resolutions," which continue in force just the same sums of money for each branch of the work appointed for as carried in the appropriation bill of the year before, and this could be done in a few minutes, so that the date at which the extra session will be called might be placed very near the close of the fiscal year.

Such a step, however, would be without any advantage, and with the disadvantage that Congress would be kept out of session until the last minute. A month, however, probably would be enough to pass the necessary bills were it not that the close division in the House, where appropriation and revenue bills must originate, may make the organization of that body require more time than usual.

It is probable that an extra session called for June 1 would be able to do the work required on appropriation bills before the end of the fiscal year. Numerous possibilities for verbal contention are included in the bills. The rivers and harbors "pork" features are strongly opposed by members of the Senate. The Army Bill was amended by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate to include the compulsory training plan outlined by the war college. If this is made a part it will inevitably lead to a great deal of discussion.

Noteworthy also is the failure of other legislation of importance, including all of the additional railway legislation asked by the President to complete the program which he outlined. It will be seen from the following list of bills that failed of enactment that more important legislation failed than was passed, aside from appropriation and revenue bills. Legislation on these subjects failed:

For arbitration of railway labor differences and prevention of strikes (urged by the President). Webb bill to permit combination for export trade (urged by the President), armed neutrality (urged by the President), enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, oil land leasing bill, national prohibition, corrupt practices bill, water power bill.

Most of this failure is attributable to the Senate. Not only have some of the above bills passed the House, but the lower body doubtless could have passed others had leaders con-

sidered there was any possibility of Senate action. More than 1400 nominations sent to the Senate during the session by President Wilson, failed of confirmation. All of them probably will be returned when the Senate meets in extra session with those of the Cabinet and such diplomatic nominations as the President may decide to make at the beginning of his new term.

AS TO YARROWDALE MEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin telegram says it has been necessary to place a majority of the Yarrowdale crew in quarantine, which it should be possible to raise on March 7. A doctor of the Spanish Embassy was recently permitted to visit the men. Two American doctors and two veterinary surgeons who were on board arrived in a different camp left Germany some days ago.

SENATE MEETS
TO PASS RULES
ON FILIBUSTER

Special Session Called by Presi-
dent Convenes to Amend
Rules Which Allow Control
of Debate by Minority

The special session of the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress, called by the President, was convened at noon today. Plans were made immediately to bring in a cloture rule which would make impossible the blocking of the wishes of a majority of the Senate, as was done on Sunday by a few members who prevented passage of the armed ship measure. After the formal ceremonies of the inauguration of the Vice-President and the swearing in of the new senators, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Twelve United States senators, carrying on a filibuster for the 26 hours of a continuous session of the upper House, allowed the Sixty-fourth Congress to end on Sunday without a vote on the armed ship measure. They not only blocked the action requested by the President, but prevented the passage of important appropriation measures.

Led by Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, 76 members of the upper House of Congress signed a declaration of protest against the filibuster, showing clearly, it is felt, that the members of the Senate as a whole were in favor of granting the President the authority he asked for. Twelve senators failed to sign the declaration.

Later President Wilson issued a statement, in which he condemned the action of these men, which, he said, had placed the United States Government in an unfortunate position before the world. He plainly intimated that some action was necessary by the Senate in the special session beginning today, to amend the rules so that it would be impossible in future for one or more senators to kill important legislation by refusing to consent to the fixing of a time for a vote. He said that until the rules are so amended it would be useless for him to call both houses of Congress in extra session.

Arming Action Expected

Measures to Relieve Shipping
Blockade Will Be Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the convening of the special session of the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress this noon, plans were being made to bring in a cloture rule to prevent the future possibility of a filibuster to embarrass the Government at a critical time, such as marked the closing of the Sixty-fourth Congress yesterday.

A determined effort will be made to force a cloture rule through before the special session convenes.

It was stated today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a vast majority of the Democratic senators would back efforts along this line. In fact, it became known that the majority members already have worked out a tentative draft and are planning to bring it before the Senate at the first favorable opportunity.

A fine distinction between free and unlimited debate and reasonable debate will have to be embraced by the contemplated rule, it is believed, before it will be acceptable to the entire Senate. There are some averse to overturning the Senate tradition permitting unlimited discussion of any subject.

For a number of years some senators have been urging a mild form of cloture, but have not met with great support in their efforts. The firm denouncement of the recent filibuster that came from the White House Sunday night has spurred advocates of the cloture to renew their attempt in this regard and it is likely that the question will be one of the most important brought before the new Senate.

Four minutes after the United States Senate, at a time of the greatest national stress that has beset the Nation during its history, had adjourned without giving the President the authority of Congress to defend the rights of citizens on the high seas, Woodrow Wilson, unabashed, raised his right hand and swore to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

In the foregoing paragraph is the (Continued on page seven, column one)

FIRM IN ARMED NEUTRALITY IS WILSON STAND

(Continued from page one)

nations of the country. No other parade in the country could show such a varied aggregation of regulars, militia, State bodies, military school detachments, national officers, marching clubs, etc., etc.

The President, at the head, was escorted to the Court of Honor—that portion of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House—where he reviewed the entire parade, which passed him with hands playing, double quick time, and every individual saluting.

Inaugural Address

President Wilson Says He Counts on Unity of America

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following is the inaugural address of President Woodrow Wilson delivered at the Capitol today.

"My Fellow Citizens: The four years which have elapsed since last I stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order; correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

"Although we have entered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation, to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own current and influence.

"It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It had been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people swayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war.

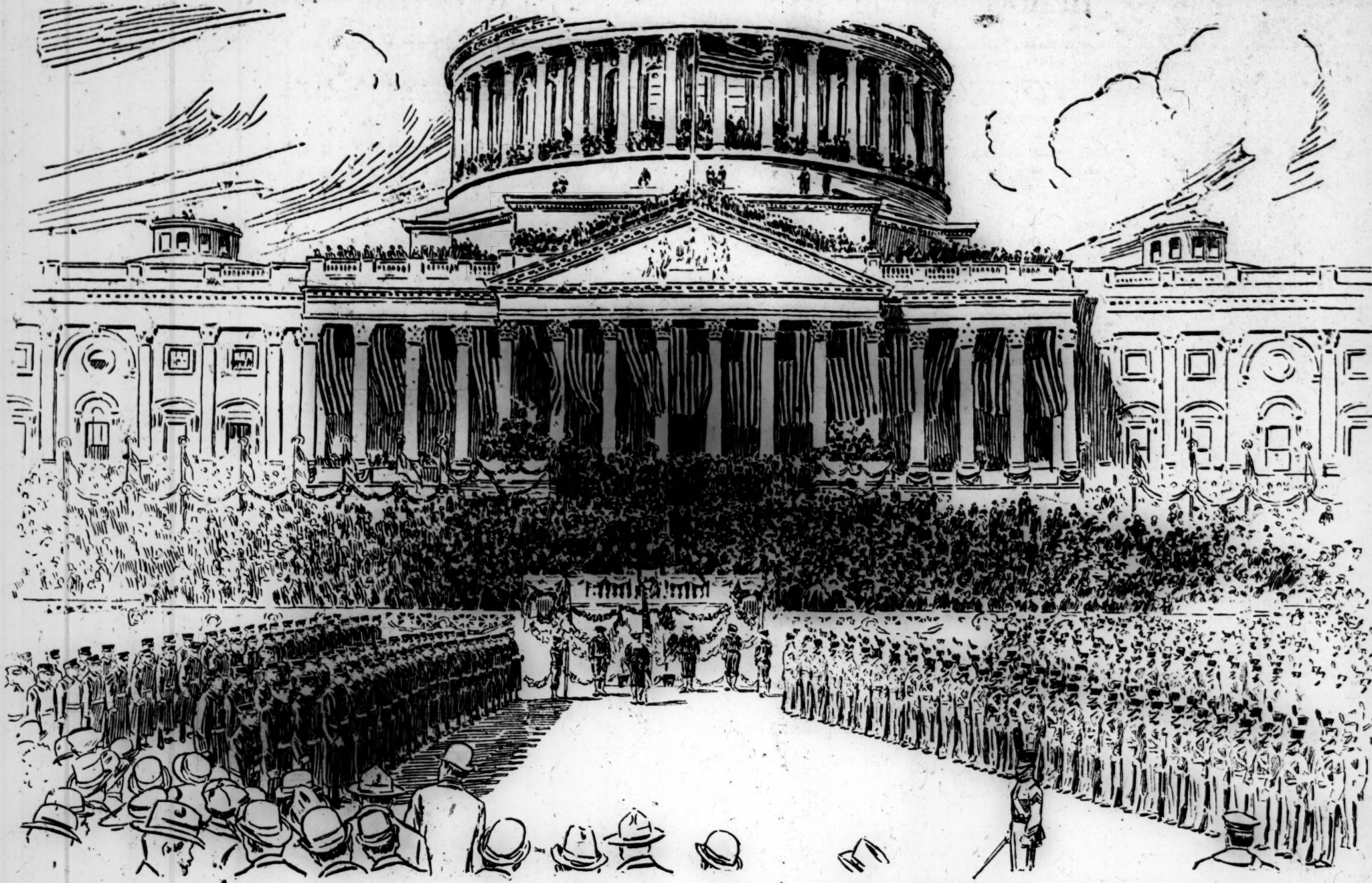
"The currents of our thoughts, as well as the currents of our trade, run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

"And yet, all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

"It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way can we demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forgo. We may even be drawn on, by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere.

"There are many things still to do at home, to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes or our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in cooperation with the wide and universal forces of mankind and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer.

"The tragical events of the 30 months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a Nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not. And yet we are not the less Americans on that



The Inauguration of the President of the United States Before the National Capitol, as It Takes Place Every Four Years

account. We shall be the more American if we remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These, therefore, are the things we stand for, whether in war or in peace.

"That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance;

"That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege;

"That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power;

"That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations;

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms;

"That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety;

"That the community of interests and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

"I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

"And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the erratic humors of party and of private interest and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

"I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel. The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service.

"We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our Government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts. United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the

great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us if we be true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the councils of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted."

Sunday Ceremony

Mr. Wilson Took Oath at Capitol With Few Witnesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson took the oath of office for his second term at the Capitol on Sunday at 12:04 p. m. in the presence of Mrs. Wilson, members of the Cabinet and a few senators.

Chief Justice White administered the oath, the President saying: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The President and the Chief Justice stood on either side of the clerk of the court, who held a Bible in his hand. Placing his hand on the Bible, his thumb resting on the verse, "The Nations: raged, the kingdoms were moved, he uttered his voice, the earth melted," Mr. Wilson took the oath and then kissed the Bible at the 46th Psalm, which contains these sentences: "God is our refuge and strength. The Lord of Hosts, is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge."

Chief Justice White was the first to extend his congratulations. Then everybody in the room congratulated the President. A few persons entitled to the reserved precincts at the rear of the Senate chamber had clustered about the door of the President's room and when he came out preceded by Mrs. Wilson he was greeted with a hearty applause. His reply was a nod and a smile.

A house full of guests at the White House had to shift for themselves, without aid of their host, when President Wilson Sunday shut himself in his study to go through the accumulation of work attendant upon the close of Congress.

After working until well past midnight Saturday, signing bills and other public documents, the President was back at his desk, after an early breakfast, Sunday, and stayed until he went to the Capitol.

The President was accompanied only by Mrs. Wilson when he went to the Capitol, to be sworn in. Col. E. M. House, the President's closest adviser, and Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who spent the night at the White House, went to the Capitol before the President.

Secretary Tumulty spent most of the night at the Capitol, and was back there early Sunday to keep the President advised constantly of the situation respecting the filibuster to defeat the Armed Merchantman Bill.

The President's three daughters, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, Mrs. McAdoo, and Miss Margaret Wilson, were with the President to form a family party on the occasion of his second inauguration.

Joseph Wilson, the President's only brother, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and their daughter, Miss Alice Wilson, also came from Baltimore to attend the family reunion.

A family dinner was given at the White House Sunday night, which was

attended by all of the present White House guests, and probably others of the official family.

Scouts Visit Capital

Youths in Khaki Called to Assist in Inaugural Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 2000 visiting Boy Scouts from all sections of the East invaded the souvenir shops and the public buildings of Washington, Sunday night. At noon today they took their places in assisting the local police to control the crowds.

Three hundred youngsters from Richmond, Va., under the leadership of C. L. Weaver and 16 assistants, camped Sunday night in the basement of Peck Memorial Chapel.

Today at noon 1000 of the boys took their places around the Capitol while the President made his inaugural address. Others lined Pennsylvania avenue to assist the police to keep the street clear of pedestrians.

Crowds Cheer President

Journey to Capitol From White House Continuous Ovation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of cheering people crowded on the plaza on the east front of the Capitol this afternoon to hear Woodrow Wilson take the oath of office for his second term as President and deliver his second inaugural address, in which he set forth the doctrine of internationalism for which the United States stands. So great was the crowd and so eager the people to hear the President that cavalrymen from Ft. Meyer were called upon to keep them in order.

One of the surprises of the day was furnished by the women suffragists, who came to Washington in large numbers with the express intention of influencing the President in favor of their cause, but who today announced that they would be present only as spectators.

The President was closely guarded, by secret service men during his journey from the White House to the Capitol. With Vice-President Thomas Riley Marshall, President Wilson left the White House shortly after 11 o'clock. At the last moment plans were changed so that a hollow square was formed by a squadron of the Second United States Cavalry Troop. Within this moving square was the President's automobile, an automobile immediately behind carrying secret service men and a score of secret service men and others followed on foot.

Outside this square was another of mounted and walking police. There were double lines of police from Washington and New York and special police and plainclothes men between the crowded pavements and the outer square of police.

President and Mrs. Wilson had been waiting in the great East Room of the White House, when at 10:52 a. m. Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, their escorting delegation of senators and representatives and Col. Robert N. Harper, chairman of the inaugural committee, arrived at the White House to form an official escort. The official escort accompanied the President to the automobile and the procession left for the Capitol.

As the President, with Mrs. Wilson, swung through the mansion gates, Second Cavalry buglers thrilled forth the presidential salute. Back of the President swung into line the carriage bearing Vice-President Marshall.

The Black Horse Troop of Culver Academy, Indiana, spirited and precise, escorted Mr. Marshall, while trailing behind came Chairman Harper's carriage and the "President's own cavalry," as escort. Continuous cheering greeted the presidential party throughout the mile-long trip to the Capitol. As the President arrived before the Capitol the greatest cheer of all arose from the enormous crowds in the stands, which stretched all the way across the front of the building.

First Duty to Be Patriot

Vice-President Marshall Says World Is Moving Forward

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expressing the belief that the world is moving forward "to a far-off divine event wherein tongues will be blended in the language of a common brotherhood," Vice-President Marshall today outlined his "creed," following his induction into office as Vice-President.

"I have faith," he said, "that this government of ours was divinely ordained to disclose whether men are fitted by nature, or can by education be made fit for self-government; to teach Jew and Greek, bondman and free alike, the essential equality of all men before the law and to be tender and true to humanity everywhere and under all circumstances to reveal that service is the highest reward of life. I cannot believe otherwise when I read the words and recall the sacrifices of the fathers. If ours is not the Golden Rule of government, then Washington wrought and Lincoln died in vain.

"I believe that the world, now advancing and now retreating, is nevertheless moving forward to a far-off divine event wherein the tongues of Babel will again be blended in the language of a common brotherhood; and I believe that I can reach the highest ideal of my tradition and my lineage as an American—as a man, as a citizen and as a public official—when I judge my fellow men without malice and with charity, when I worry more about my own motives than the conduct of others. The time I am liable to be wholly wrong is when I know that I am absolutely right. In an individualistic republic, I am the unit of patriotism and if I keep myself keyed up in unison with the music of the Union, my fellow men will catch the note and fall into time and step.

"I believe there is no finer form of government than the one under which we live and that I ought to be willing to live or to die, as God decrees, that it may not perish from off the earth through treachery from within or through assault from without; and I believe that though my first right is to be a partisan, that my first duty, when the only principles on which free government can exist are being strained, is to be a patriot and to follow in a wilderness of words that clear call which bids me guard and defend the ark of our National Government."

Cabinet May Be Renamed

President Likely to Have Same Advisers as Now

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson may rename his Cabinet today, as follows: Secretary of State, Robert Lansing of New York; Secretary of Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo of New York; Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker of Ohio; Attorney-General, Thomas W. Gregory of Texas; Postmaster-General, Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; Secretary of the Interior, Franklin

VICE-PRESIDENT AND SENATORS TAKE THE OATH

Inaugural Address of Thomas R. Marshall Delivered — President Wilson Is Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preceding the inaugural ceremonies in front of the Capitol, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall took the oath of office at 12:04 p. m. in the Senate chamber, following which he delivered his inaugural address. The oath was then administered by the Vice-President to 15 senators elect, and 16 reelected after which the gathering in the chamber formed a procession and proceeded to the outdoor platform.

The new senators are: Josiah O. Wolcott, Delaware; Park Trammell, Florida; Harry S. New, Indiana; Frederick Hale, Maine; Joseph G. France, Maryland; Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Andreas Jones, New Mexico; William M. Calder, New York; Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Peter G. Gerry, Rhode Island; Kenneth D. McKellar, Tennessee; William H. King, Utah; Howard Sutherland, West Virginia; and John D. Kendrick, Wyoming.

At 11:45 a. m. the Supreme Court entered the Senate chamber, followed by the House of Representatives. President Wilson was then escorted from his room at the Capitol to a seat in front of the Vice-President's desk. The Vice-President then was escorted to his desk.

Following prayer by the chaplain, the special session of the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress was called to order and was organized. The procession to the outdoor platform was headed by the sergeants-at-arms of Senate and House, followed by the Supreme Court, the President, Committee of Arrangements, ministers plenipotentiary to the United States, the Vice-President, Senate, House of Representatives, the Cabinet, governors of states and territories, ranking admirals of navy, chief of staff of army, officers of army and navy who by name have received thanks of Congress and others.

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EXTENSIVE PLAN FOR RECRUITING IS INAUGURATED

Committee of 400 Citizens Appointed in Boston to Conduct Campaign to Increase Enrollment in Army, Navy, Guard

Five hundred power boats were offered the United States for use in training a naval reserve, plans were laid to enlist as many more for armed coast guard service, a committee of 400 citizens was appointed to conduct a campaign for increased recruiting in the Army, Navy and national guard, a new recruiting office opened, and steps taken to extend throughout New England the campaign for recruits for the Navy and for preparation of equipment, as a result of meetings and conferences held in Boston late Saturday and yesterday.

At a special meeting of the national committee of the United States Power Squadron in the Hotel Touraine yesterday representatives of motorboat owners in all American waters voted to place their boats at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy to be used as training ships. A resolution was telegraphed to Secretary Daniels offering this equipment and directing the chief commander of the squadron to confer with the commandant of that district. The fleet of the power squadron comprises many hundreds of boats of large size and great swiftness.

At the same time a committee of 400 citizens, headed by George S. Smith of Boston, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was appointed by the Public Safety Committee of Massachusetts to aid the campaign the latter body has commenced to increase recruiting in the Army, Navy and National Guard. Forty cities and towns are represented on this committee. Nathaniel F. Ayer, chairman of a subcommittee on motor boats, began a campaign to enlist every motor boat capable of use for armed coast patrol work. At least 500 will be secured.

The committee of 400 will endeavor to bring the Massachusetts National Guard to its full war strength. It will also endeavor to influence employers of labor so that employees may be permitted time off for training and drill.

Acting upon instructions just received by him from the Washington headquarters, Harry E. White of the Massachusetts department of the Navy League of the United States, will immediately extend a campaign for recruits and preparation of equipment for the Navy into Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Many organizations have already volunteered to assist in this work, notably clubs of women and girls, who will do knitting.

A branch of the United States Marine Recruiting Station at 22 Tremont Row was established on Boston Common Saturday by permission of the Park and Recreation Board. At this station, which consists of a tent and equipment, two marines are constantly on duty. According to Maj. W. H. Parker, head of the office at 22 Tremont Row, recruiting has generally increased during the past month. Among many increases in the work a new depot has been opened at Charleston, S. C. and a training school established at Port Royal, S. C. The new Boston tent received five new applicants today.

Enrollment in the Naval Reserve Force, with special reference to the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, includes radio operators, and the Boston district communication superintendent of the Naval Communication Service has announced to these men their relation to preparedness.

Any citizen of the United States who is capable of performing useful service in the Navy or in connection with the Navy in defense of the coast, is eligible for membership in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. Service with coast defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining and sweeping vessels, patrol and scouting vessels, radio operators, signalmen, owners and crews of yachts and motor boats suitable for naval purposes, and many services on the shore such as recruiting, inspection duty, administration, and other services, all essential to the Navy, may be performed by civilians.

All applicants for enrollment as radio operators in the first naval district have been asked to present themselves at the main gate of the Navy Yard, Boston, from which place they will be conducted to the office of the district superintendent for examination. The first naval district extends from Eastport, Me., to Chatham, Mass. Upon reporting for active duty in the reserve force, radio men receive a uniform allowance of \$30 which in time of war is increased to \$60. Applicants must be over 18 years old, or, if between 17 and 18, must have consent of their parents. In time of peace the men will be discharged upon their own request or by proper authority.

A great demand for mechanics and laborers at all of the Government arsenals and armories in the country, especially at the Watertown Arsenal and the Springfield Armory in Massachusetts, has been evidenced. As all Government positions of this kind are under civil service regulations, persons desiring to secure work file their application blanks with the United States Civil Service Commission, Post Office Building, Boston.

Today members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard were

issued rifles for the first time this year. One thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles, which have been stored in the armory in Smith Hall since they were used by the Harvard Regiment last year, were moved to Massachusetts Hall today. They will be used until the new consignment of Springfield rifles arrives.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has called a conference of yacht club men, steamship men, fishing fleet men, towboat men, marine labor unions, and similar organizations for Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Room 237, State House. The committee will ascertain what each man is willing to do in the event of war.

The committee has named a subcommittee to get options on horses and mules suitable for use in war in order to save time if the animals are needed quickly. This action was advised by General Wood.

"Our President has spoken strong words in behalf of humanity, of the rights of nations and of this Nation; rights to life, to trade, to succor others; the right of a nation to be," said William Lawrence, bishop of the Episcopal Church in a statement to the press yesterday. He declared that the country has gradually turned its gaze from ideals of peace and international comity to hatred and cruel facts but that the people have the satisfaction of feeling that if they have erred it has been on the side of self-restraint and a longing to keep the peace and sustain ideals of international comity. The people of the country are not wedded to ease and wealth, he asserted. They are lovers of safety rather than of peace at any price. They love peace and do not want war but when, however, the Nation is in danger, when liberty, justice and the rights of humanity are at stake, the lives and wealth of the citizens are at the Nation's service. The President has pledged for the people their lives and fortunes and they now demand that he stand to this pledge.

Other States Invited

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Asked to Assist in Navy Movement

Leading citizens and civic organizations of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have been asked to attend or send delegates to the meeting of various organizations at the State House on Wednesday night for the purpose of providing aid for the United States Navy. This action was taken at a conference at the Charlestown Navy Yard today between Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the yard, Captain Hasbrouck, and the civilian aids of the commandant.

Persons in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will be asked to assist in the work which has been assigned to the various civilian organizations for aiding the Navy. J. O. Porter and Alfred K. Parker of the subcommittee on naval forces of the Massachusetts committee on public safety were today placed in charge of recruiting men for the Navy and naval militia and reserve among seafaring men and those engaged in the ship supply business.

Capt. C. M. Burnell, who was commandant of the patrol squadron last summer, was today made a member of the commandant's civilians' aids staff. He is the owner of the high-power motorboat Alsorlie III, which is now fully equipped for patrol and scout duty, and on the whole this boat is considered a model of those desired by the Navy.

Members of the Navy League have arranged a meeting at the home of Alfred Bowditch in Framingham for Wednesday evening, at which the activities specifically allotted to the league as the result of the plans which were formulated at the Navy Yard last Saturday will be perfected.

More than 2000 employees at the Navy Yard were given photograph passes today. These passes include a photograph of the employee, name, department, and pay roll number. About 1200 more are nearly ready for distribution, and this number will provide all the civilian employees with new passes.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

The executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union was instructed yesterday to investigate the report that Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee, said that there is a law on the statute books which allows a school committee to use its funds for meals for pupils, providing the citizens accept the law by referendum, and, if found to be true, to take steps to seek a referendum at the next municipal election.

G. A. R. MEMORIAL URGED

Favorable action on a bill providing that \$100,000 be appropriated by the State for a Grand Army Memorial Building in Boston, was urged by representatives of numerous patriotic societies and officers of the Grand Army of the Republic of Massachusetts, at a hearing on a measure providing for such legislation, held by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Legislature this forenoon.

POLICE LOOK FOR DYNAMITE

Five policemen under Thomas Evans, chief of police of Natick, are inspecting all the manholes in Natick today in order to make sure that no dynamite is hidden in them following the discovery last Saturday of 19 sticks of the explosive hidden in one of the holes leading to the town's water pipes. Storekeepers throughout Middlesex County are to be questioned closely and all recent sales of dynamite will be noted.

BOSTON Y. M. H. A. MEETS

Barnard G. Lewis gave a talk on "Merchandising" before the members of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association at its headquarters in Roxbury yesterday afternoon.

AMITY OF CHINA, JAPAN AND U. S. AIM OF LEAGUE

Committee of Five Named at Boston Meeting for Purpose of Organizing Movement of Education Throughout Country

Preliminary steps were taken in the organization of a league to promote more friendly relations between China, Japan and the United States at a meeting in Boston on Saturday evening. A temporary committee of five members was appointed to devise methods for forming a league with branches throughout the United States and for the purpose of conducting a nationwide educational campaign regarding the relations between the three nations and measures for removing existing causes of misunderstandings.

The proponents of the league declare that "the relations of the United States with China and Japan call for a strong national movement of right-thinking Americans." Four methods of procedure have been outlined for members of the league as follows:

"To study the situation and inform themselves of the exact facts; to formulate a fundamental policy for the solution of the difficulties; to carry on a nation-wide education in regard to the facts and the fundamental solution; to secure as soon as possible the necessary congressional legislation that will remove from our laws those features that subject aliens to invidious and humiliating race discrimination, provide for the proper restriction of immigration, promote the Americanization of those aliens admitted and maintain American standards of living."

The temporary committee consists of Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, John S. Codman, John F. Moore, and George P. Morris, all of Boston, and Edward L. Gulick of 77 Addington Road, Brookline, Mass., will act as secretary of the committee. Prof. Sidney L. Gulick, who went to Japan more than 30 years ago as a missionary and is now connected with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship Through the Churches, was the chief speaker at the opening meeting. In his address he outlined methods of dealing with the situation that will be supported by the league.

The great task of the present generation, according to Professor Gulick, is to make right the relations between the Far East and the remainder of the world. In this task the United States should play an important role and the relationships between China, Japan and the United States which have been unsatisfactory for some time should be rectified without delay, so as to remove whatever causes of friction may now exist.

It is necessary in his opinion that an educational campaign be undertaken to offset the activities of certain interests and portions of the press which are tending to still further estrange the three nations. These interests have been fostering "a yellow peril" that has been misleading a great many people in the United States, as to the relations and the motives of the nations involved, he declared.

In answer to a question from the floor as to what action might be taken to offset the unfavorable influence of motion pictures, especially three to be circulated in films, Professor Gulick said that the educational possibilities of motion pictures should not be overlooked and if funds were available the preparation of a special film for the purpose of counteracting those now in circulation would be desirable. He further declared that an organization with a substantial membership could do much by influencing film producers in insisting on a high standard of international morality in all pictures dealing with the relations between nations.

In addition to a Nation-wide campaign of education, the proposed league would work for a new Oriental policy which would include among other things three primary purposes, as follows:

Legislation that will give the United States Government adequate responsibility and authority for the care and protection of aliens in place of leaving such powers with the several states as at present; immigration and other laws that treat all races exactly alike; restriction of immigration to such numbers as may be fully Americanized and a more comprehensive system of education for aliens in the United States.

Japan's objection to the existing immigration laws of the United States, Professor Gulick stated, is based on race discrimination. Restriction of immigration, he added, the Japanese do not oppose, provided the method of restriction applies to all nations alike.

The solution of the immigration problem must be simple, free from discrimination, and safeguard the Pacific Coast from an excessive immigration of Chinese and Japanese, he said. Professor Gulick gives the following method for restricting immigration which would apply to all nations alike: The maximum permissible annual immigration from any people shall be a definite per cent (say five) of those from that people who have already become naturalized citizens, together with all American-born children of the same people.

Such a method would permit the annual immigration of 1100 Chinese and 1200 Japanese to the United States. It would also restrict immigration from the South of Europe, but allow greater numbers from the North of Europe than have been coming to the United States in recent years. This method, Professor Gulick declares,

will be acceptable to Japan, as the people of all races then will be subjected to the same regulations, and his supplementary proposal for the education and naturalization of aliens in the United States would be based on personal fitness rather than on racial considerations.

The domestic political struggle in Japan at present, Professor Gulick believes, will be influenced in no small degree by the attitude which the United States takes toward Japan. If the relations between the two nations are satisfactorily adjusted the constitutionalists will be able to exert an increasingly greater power on the Japanese Government, but if the relations are permitted to continue as at present or become more strained the militarists will be strengthened, and this alternative, he considers, would be unfortunate, not only for Japan, but also for the world.

Professor Gulick is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Union Theological Seminary. He went to Japan as missionary in 1887. He has been professor of theology at Doshisha, Kyoto, since 1906 and lecturer at the Imperial University of Kyoto since 1907. He has written several books and chief among them are "America and the Orient," "The American-Japanese Problem," "Evolution of the Japanese Social and Psychic," and "The Fight for Peace."

PEKIN CABINET VOTES TO BREAK WITH GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

ing the result of an illness as the cause."

The foregoing represents all the authentic information that has come recently from Peking on the subject. The rather meager and indefinite report, however, was made the basis Saturday morning of a story published throughout the United States saying that information in Washington indicated that China is about to join the Allies. This may or may not be true. In any event, the publication of the statement as presented Saturday is declared in quarters competent to know to be unwarranted and entirely premature.

The sympathies of China are fully with the United States in its position relating to submarine warfare, and it would not be surprising if China should take action similar to that taken by this country. Nor is it considered that China would enter the war on purely altruistic grounds, but would require some understanding of what she might expect when peace was concluded.

The Christian Science Monitor is able to publish the following official statement of the settlement of the Chenchiatun dispute. A general statement of the settlement has been published before, but the accompanying stipulations embody the full details of the settlement:

The Chenchiatun dispute between China and Japan was ended by an exchange of notes in Peking on Jan. 23. Japan agreed to withdraw the demands for the employment of the Japanese military advisers and military instructors. The demand for polluting rights in certain districts was also dropped. The final agreement consists of the following provisions:

1. The commander of the Twenty-eighth Division shall be reprimanded.
2. Chinese military officers responsible for the trouble shall be duly punished.
3. China agrees to issue orders to the military and civil classes in districts wherein Japanese subjects enjoy the privilege of residence, stating that Japanese subjects, civil and military, shall all be accorded such courtesy as is due them.
4. The Military Governor of Mukden will send a delegate to express his regrets to the Japanese Military Governor of Kwang Tung, and the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden at a time when both of them are at Port Arthur. The form of expressing such regrets will be determined by the Chinese Governor himself.
5. The family of the Japanese Yoshimoto will be given \$500 silver, as indemnity. On the execution of the foregoing provisions, Japan will withdraw the additionally stationed troops from Shippinche and Chenchiatun.

MAIL CARRIED BY LACONIA IS LISTED

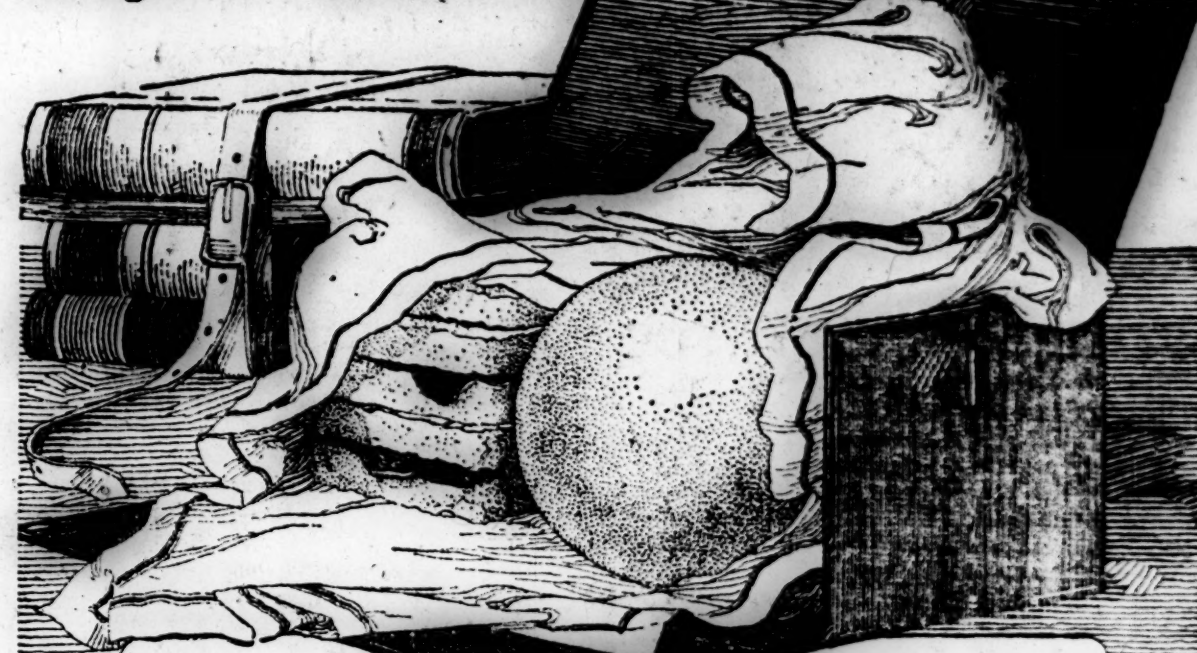
The United States postal authorities have completed a preliminary checking of the mail despatched from the United States on the steamer Laconia, which was sunk off the coast of Ireland. Boston postal authorities today gave out the following statement as to the mail which was carried on the Laconia:

Mail received at New York between noon, Feb. 14 and noon of Feb. 17 for Arabia, Belgium, British East Africa, Cape Verde Islands, France, Great Britain, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece, India, Italy, Java, Lorenzo Martinez in Portuguese East Africa, Malta, Madeira, Persia, Portugal, Rhodesia, Siam, Spain, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Union of South Africa and West-Australia; mail received in New York for Holland between noon on Jan. 19 and noon on Feb. 17; parcel post mail received at New York for Great Britain and Ireland which was originally placed on the steamer St. Paul and later transferred when the St. Paul did not sail as scheduled on Feb. 3.

MINES TO BE REOPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. LANDER, Wyo. A substantial reduction in freight rates on ore from this section to the smelters at Omaha has been granted by the Chicago & Northwestern with the result that a number of abandoned mines are to be reopened in Fremont County.

Oranges for Satisfaction



Saturday Is Orange Day Put Sunkist Oranges in Every Lunch Box

WHEN boxes are packed for noon-day lunches, remember this convenient and economical dessert. Everyone enjoys these firm, juicy and practically seedless oranges. And this is orange week—a good time to start the Sunkist habit.

National Orange Day is next Saturday, March 10th. There will be special sales of Sunkist Oranges on that day and all this week at many stores near you. Sunkist Oranges are uniformly good oranges. They come in varying sizes and prices. Ask that your Sunkist be delivered to you in the original tissue wrappers.

California Fruit Growers Exchange, A Co-Operative, Non-Profit Organization of 8000 Growers, Los Angeles, California.

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LEO ORNSTEIN HEARD IN MUSIC OF RAVEL

Leon Ornstein, pianist—recital in Steinert Hall afternoon of March 3. The program: Ravel, sonatina, "Oiseaux tristes" and "Le barque sur l'océan"; Chopin, nocturnes, F sharp major and B major, impromptus, A flat major and C minor, Ballade, G minor; Ravel, "Gaspard de la nuit"; Chopin, waltzes, A minor and C sharp minor, études, E minor and C minor, scherzo, B flat minor.

Mr. Ornstein seems to have revised the pages of his Chopin books by erasing all the up-and-down lines from the staves. He has apparently turned editor, going through his texts of the nocturnes and other pieces of the much-played composer and obliterating the bars. He evidently thinks that the music when performed need not be parceled off into groups of equally-timed pulsations; and he unquestionably intends that when he plays it, at least, nobody shall be reminded of the tick of the metronome. As far as possible he has canceled accent, permitting the notes of the melody to take only such stress as they get when the harmony changes under them.

Doubtless the artist deserves praise for his procedure, if he can prove that he acts on high interpretative purpose. But if he constructs a new rhythmic framework for Chopin's music from no desire but to show his technical ingenuity, he is entitled only to the admiration that is given to jugglers. As things stand, the value of his work is debatable, as is that of Mr. Busoni, another man who protests, but in a different way from him, against old-school Chopin playing. Perhaps pianists who do not want to continue to play the nocturnes according to Nineteenth Century methods ought to leave them out of their repertory altogether. Let them present the works of today's writers, whom they may be supposed to believe in. Let the player of Saturday afternoon reserve his free rhythmic methods for the music of Ravel. The "Oiseaux tristes" and the "Gaspard de la nuit" are in modern melodic and harmonic idiom. Let him send their meaning home to the public with as modern a style of elocution as he can command.

TURKISH ACTS PROTESTED

MELROSE, Mass.—Protests against the treatment of Armenians by the Turks were registered at a citizens' mass meeting in aid of Armenians and Syrians in Memorial Hall yesterday afternoon. Among the speakers were Mayor Charles H. Adams, Dr. George E. White of Marsovan, Turkey, and Dr. W. E. Strong of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Love Mill," 8. Colonial—"Boys Will Be Boys," 8. Copley—"The Silver Box," 2:10. Hollis—"Julia Arthur in 'Sermonda,'" 8:10. Keiths—"Vandeville," 7:45. Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10. Shubert—"Flora Bella," 8:10. Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10. Mattinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:30.

EUGENE YSAYE IN RECITAL AT SYMPHONY HALL

Eugene Ysaie, violinist, in recital at Symphony Hall, afternoon of March 4. Maurice Dambois, pianist. The program: Sonata in A major, op. 13, for violin and piano, Fauré; sonata in D minor, for violin and piano, Geminiani; "Extase," Ysaie; scherzo, valse, Chabrier-Loeffler; Piano solo, prélude, Rachmaninoff; caprice, valse, M. Dambois. "Rêve d'enfant," Ysaie; valse, Chopin-Ysaie; rondo, Gounod.

Mr. Ysaie, like Mr. Kreisler, and unlike some of the artists who draw great crowds to Symphony Hall for a Sunday afternoon concert, paid the audience the compliment and did himself the honor of taking their homage for granted. He gave extra numbers, it is true, but he let it be understood definitely that he did not consider being teased for more a part of the occasion. Wherein he differs from certain artists who wonder what is the matter with the audience if it does not clamorously demand additions to a program. This attitude on the part of Mr. Ysaie is in keeping with his great dignity, a dignity of execution as well as of presence. Also it is a rebuke to a certain indecorous and unmusical tendency to manifest more interest in the number of encores that can be dragged from an artist than in the message of the program.

There can be no doubt as to the pleasure Mr. Ysaie gave by his playing. No violinist of our times matches him for sober brilliancy and sparkle of tone, even gaiety and tempered enthusiasm. He played extremely well yesterday, putting into each number the faculty of seeming improvisation that must enter all true presentations of a composer's message. The player appeared as composer in two numbers and as transcriber in another. Both "Extase" and "Rêve d'enfant" are worthy serious attention, chiefly for the manner in which a given mood is sustained throughout the composition. "Extase" is full of exalted thoughts and sets forth worthy aspirations. "Rêve d'enfant" has much humanity in it. It would be hard to imagine violin music more purely brilliant than the transcription of the Chopin waltz.

Mr. Ysaie will give a second recital on the afternoon of Friday, March 16, at 2:30 in Symphony Hall.

HELEN STANLEY, IN RECITAL OF SONGS

Helen Stanley in song recital, Jordan Hall, afternoon of March 3. Alberto Bimboni, accompanist. The program: "Suoi di Porta," Chausson; "Serenata," Zandonati; "Dimmi Perché," Scontrino; "Me ne voglio andar," Bimboni; "Mimne," Brahms; "L'assoluto m'ha," Dvorak; "Rheinlegendchen," Mahler; "Hat dich die Liebe berührt," Marx; "Chanson d'avril," Bizet; "Je ne sais pourquoi," Laparra; "Thidigle," Duparc; "La Cigale," Chausson; "Serenata," Bimboni; "The Sleep That Fits on Baby's Eyes," Carpenter; "The Crying of Water," Campbell-Tipton; "Spring Rapture," Gilbert.

Miss Stanley confirmed on Saturday the favorable impression she had made in Boston on the occasion of her appearance with Mr. Bauer at a Sunday afternoon concert in Symphony Hall. At that time the clarity, freshness and pleasing quality of her voice were noted. In a recital of her own

she showed still other traits of good singing, notably a repose of manner, a control of voice and breath and an ingratiating manner of presenting a song eminently of the concert room rather than the operatic stage, where most of her experience has been.

Miss Stanley gave a program conventional in its outline, which traversed a group of Italian, a group of German, a group of French and a group of English songs, but refreshing in the unfamiliarity of its component parts. In particular the song by Laparra, the Frenchman, and the one by Burleigh, the American Negro, stood out in their effectiveness. With this difference, however, that while Miss Stanley capably compassed the intent of the French song, the rhythm connoted by the camp-meeting air quite eluded her. At precept her art in presenting a song consists rather in appeal than in command.

TEMPORARY STATE POLICE

In accordance with an act to authorize the Governor to increase temporarily the number of members of the district police by making additional appointments thereto, he has appointed a list of temporary members of the district police force of the Commonwealth for a period of two months from this date, at a compensation of \$3.50 a day and such traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as may be approved by the chief of the district police.

AMUSEMENTS

HORTICULTURAL HALL MECHANICS BUILDING

AUTO SHOW NOW

10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.

World's Largest Display of Motor Cars and Trucks

ADMISSION 50c

Automobile Salon Copley Plaza Hotel OPEN TODAY

6 DAYS—11 A. M.—11 P. M.

ADMISSION \$1.00

DIRECTION CHESTER L. CAMPBELL

JORDAN HALL SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 10, AT 3

SAMUEL GARDNER

Viola Recital, EMIL NEWMAN, pianist. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

TOWN MEETINGS BEING HELD IN MASSACHUSETTS

License Question Is Leading Issue in Many Places Where Antiquor Forces Expect to Make Gains Over Last Year

In several towns of Massachusetts holding their annual meetings today, the question of whether licenses shall be granted on May 1 for the sale of intoxicating liquor for the coming year was of chief interest. Up to today 133 of 317 smaller municipalities in the State have voted on the question, with the result that 101 towns will be "dry" and 32 will be "wet" after May 1, a gain of two towns in favor of prohibition over the alignment in 1916. All the 47 cities voted on the question in December.

Of the 184 towns voting today or later in this month and in April, 34 favored license in 1916. In a majority of the latter the margins were so close last year that the prohibition advocates were confident today that their vigorous campaign of the past few weeks will turn a large number of them into the no-license column. Those towns which voted "yes" in 1916 were Acawam, Athol, Barre, Bedford, Blackstone, Brookfield, Clinton, Deerfield, Dennis, Douglas, Dudley, Easthampton, Gardner, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Hamilton, Hull, Lyndfield, Middleton, Milford, Nahant, Oxford, Paxton, Sandisfield, Sandwich, Shelburne, Southbridge, Spencer, Wareham, Webster, Wendell, Westfield, Williamsburg and Winchendon.

The no-license forces have not neglected those towns which voted "no" last year by narrow majorities, as a few of them in former years have shown license tendencies.

A large majority of the towns holding meetings today are in the eastern part of the State, nearly all the so-called "hill" towns in the west having settled their affairs last month.

Origin of Town Meeting

Dorchester the First Community to Set Up This Form of Government

With the first Monday in March there comes in New England the annual "Town Meeting," regarded generally as the highest type of pure democratic government. It is then that the qualified voter comes into his own, and government of the people, by the people and for the people becomes an established fact.

Government by town meeting had its inception in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Three years after the Mary and John had landed a sturdy and determined body of men and women from Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Somersetshire in England, on the western shores of Massachusetts Bay, some three miles south of Winthrop's location of the same year, the town of Dorchester founded self-government for the rest of the world, by calling a meeting of the freemen to choose 12 selectmen to conduct the affairs of the new plantation.

According to Edward Everett, statesman and orator, in his Dorchester address of 1855, this meeting "set the example of that municipal organization which has prevailed throughout New England, and has proved one of the chief sources of its progress."

Five minutes' walk from the stone tablet marking the birthplace of Edward Everett, in Dorchester, and about three miles south of the State House in Boston, stands another granite tablet bearing the following inscription:

TOWN MEETING SQUARE

Near this site The first settlers of Dorchester Who came on the ship Mary and John in June 1630 erected

The first Meeting House. Here they held the first Town Meeting and established

The first free school in America By a vote of the town in 1639 It became the first free public school supported by

A direct tax upon the citizens. Erected by the City of Boston June 5 1909

The order calling this first town meeting was dated Oct. 8, 1633, and reads as follows:

"Imprimis it is ordered that, For the general good and well ordering of the affairs of the Plantation, there shall be every Monday before the Court by eight of the Clock in the morning, and presently upon the beating of the drum, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the Plantation at the meeting-house there to settle (and sett downe) such orders as may tend to the general good as aforesaid, and every man to be bound thereby without gainesaying or resistance. It is also agreed that there shall be twelve men selected out of the Company that may or the greatest part of them meete, as aforesaid to determine as aforesaid yet so as is desired that the most of the Plantation will keepe the meeting constantly and all that are there although none of the Twelve shall have a free voice as any of the 12 and that the greater vote both of the 12 and the other shall be of force and efficacy as aforesaid."

Previous to this action, every order was voted upon by the freemen, and there was a committee to sign land-grants, consisting of two clergymen and deacons.

At the time that the first town meeting was established, Dorchester was the largest and wealthiest town in Massachusetts, being assessed 80 pounds by the colony, Boston, Rox-

bury, Newton, Watertown and Charlestown paid a tax of 48 pounds each, while the Salem tax was only 28 pounds.

The town meeting plan of local self-government was soon adopted by other communities, and the methods employed in the early days of electing a moderator as a presiding officer, of delegating various town problems to committees for settlement, of debating at more or less length before approving, or rejecting the numerous "articles of the warrant," or the program of the meeting, and lastly of electing town officers for the coming year, beginning with selectmen and ending with the pound keeper or hog-reeve, has come down through the centuries with but little change.

Of late years in five of the New England states a growing interest in town meeting has been the vote on the question of whether the town would license the sale of intoxicating liquor. Maine being a prohibitory state, the question does not vex the people there, but in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts it is annually a source of much controversy. In Rhode Island and Connecticut, the contest between the "Wets" and the "Drys" is not so keen.

According to the constitution of Massachusetts the towns are required to settle their annual affairs during February, March and April. For many years the towns of Cape Cod, as well as on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket voted early in February in order that the men might leave for the fishing grounds for the spring catch, while in the hill towns, where conditions were less favorable, the town meetings did not come until April.

During the last few years many of the towns have held their meetings in February and this year more than a third of the 317 little municipalities cleared up the year's business before March 1.

Various quaint customs have developed in connection with New England town meetings, one of the most notable being that of selling or serving cake, known as "town meeting" or "lection" cake, made of sweetened dough with currants and spice. Dorchester also claims to have originated the town meeting cake. For more than 50 years, up to the last town meeting on Dec. 28, 1893, these days before the town became a part of the city of Boston, Otis Shepard and his sons supplied the cake at the town meeting, and few voters went home without a sheet under his arm wrapped up in brown straw paper.

No American cook book is today regarded as a fitting household oracle that does not contain a receipt for election cake.

One of the arguments in favor of an exposition to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims is that it will bring back the sons and daughters of New England and of Massachusetts, who have built their log cabins, as did their ancestors in other lands, but perhaps the greatest magnet to draw these wanderers back to the scenes of childhood would be the town meeting. To see the town hall filled again with the boys of former days, now farmers themselves, to stand once more in awe of "Mr. Moderator" armed with a gavel in one hand and a Cushing's Manual in the other, and to vote with the rest when there came a demand for a "show of hands."

Dorchester, Massachusetts and New England are justly proud of their contribution to the world's liberty with the town meeting.

WOMEN'S VOTE IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, England.—The following letter from the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association was recently published in the press:

"We have noticed that in some quarters the defeat of the measure for military conscription in Australia is attributed to the women's vote. The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association would like to call your readers' attention to the following figures which seem to them to indicate that Australian women think very much as their men do on this subject.

"There are six states in the Commonwealth, of which three had a majority in favor of the measure, and three against it. These are the figures:

For Majority Against Majority
Victoria 25,807 N. S. Wales, 116,496
W. Australia, 53,081 Queensland, 2,050
Tasmania 10,234 S. Australia, 26,223

"Now the number of male and female electors in these states in 1915 was as follows:

	Male	Female
Victoria	321,655	336,781
N. S. Wales	89,824	64,736
W. Australia	42,995	41,131
Tasmania	491,086	129,906
Queensland	163,836	138,534
S. Australia	116,594	111,372

"Two points are at once apparent in these figures. One is that the only State in the Commonwealth which has more women voters than men, namely Victoria, gave a majority for conscription. The other is that the question was practically decided by the large majority against in New South Wales. But it is obvious that in all the states opinion was divided in both sexes.

"It is probable that organized labor which opposed the measure commanded more women speakers and agitators than their opponents, and that gave the impression to onlookers that women were generally against the proposal. If this be so, it is another proof of the doctrine this society has always upheld, namely, that quiet, home-keeping women, especially need a vote in order that their opinion may influence legislation. The women who devote themselves to platform work are comparatively few, but they can make their voices heard, therefore have influence even without a vote. The women who are engaged in domestic duties or industrial occupations can vote, though in most cases they cannot otherwise express their views."

PENSION PLAN UP FOR DEBATE IN LEGISLATURE

Governor McCall's Social Insurance Program Expected to Be Threshed Out in the House During the Present Week

This week in the Massachusetts Legislature is to witness a threshing out of Governor McCall's social insurance program and the members are interested today particularly in a bill which has been filed by Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton providing for age annuities of \$100, \$200 and \$300, to be conducted by the State Insurance Department, thus eliminating the cost of administration to the person who insures in the ordinary industrial insurance company. Tuesday, the Committee on Social Insurance will give a public hearing on the Governor's program, which called for both noncontributory age pensions and health insurance.

Under the Allen bill the system would be contributory on the part of the insured but would be noncompulsory. The annuity proposed is far larger than the pension proposed by Governor McCall. In general, the Allen bill aims to give the insured person the benefits, not only of the common annuity, but also the increased financial benefit which will come to him by reason of elimination of the large profits now made by insurance companies or charged to administration costs.

In his inaugural address Governor McCall pointed out that for what is generally classed as industrial insurance, premiums were paid in this State in 1915 amounting to \$12,251,000, while the losses paid were only \$4,994,000, or nearly \$3 in premiums to each \$1 of loss. The Governor said further that "insurance made up of small policies, with the attendant expense of soliciting and making collections weekly or monthly in small sums, is 'loaded' with an enormous charge for administration."

Discussing the provisions of his own bill, Representative Allen said:

"The bill is aimed to meet this expense for the poor man's insurance in a different way than by a noncontributory old-age pension. At the present time the bread-winner has to pay the same high price for insurance as he pays buying coal in small lots. This bill will enable him to buy an annuity with absolutely no charge deducted for either expense or profits.

"The State will bear the expense, so that every 10 cents which he pays in for protection against old age will go to his credit, and he will have the entire accumulation and, what is equally important, he will have the guarantee of the State that the payments will be made to him.

"In addition to this, any person earning not more than \$1000 a year will receive a contribution of 10 per cent from the Commonwealth toward his annuity.

"Every person in the Commonwealth can avail himself of the opportunity to purchase an annuity of \$100, \$200 or \$300 and the cost, with all expense and profits eliminated, is surprisingly low. By a single payment of from \$15 to \$25, a parent can purchase an annuity for a child, which will yield \$100 a year if the child lives to be 70 years of age.

"The first step for the Commonwealth to take in providing for its aged poor should be to organize a department under the Insurance Commissioner and offer the highest possible returns to every person who desires to participate. It is claimed that gratuitous payments of pensions by the State takes the premium from the bill. The bill, by giving to the person who is now paying for this protection at the high rates of industrial insurance the full increment of his savings, puts the highest premium on thrift.

"The working man cannot object to it on the ground that the insurance is compulsory. He should welcome it because it will make protection from poverty in old age the one thing that he can buy as cheaply as the rich man and cheaper than the rich man must pay for any amount above \$300 a year.

"Employees are not required to make any contribution for annuities for their employees under this act. Many employers are now loath to undertake any pension system because they know nothing of the insurance business and cannot calculate the cost. Under the provisions of this bill the State would relieve him of any burden of conducting an insurance business and, at the same time, he could voluntarily offer to make such contribution as he might choose to assist his employees to make provision for their old age."

CHAMBER TO OPPOSE

Opposition to the withdrawal of the present schedules with established "hold" points for freight cars which is to be attempted by the railroad on April 1, will be made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to a recent announcement. Abolishment of the method in use by which shipments of grain, hay, lumber and similar products are forwarded from the South and West and stopped at "hold" points to be diverted to their final destination also will be opposed by representatives of shippers. The orders will not affect those roads dealing in livestock, coal, coke and perishables. New diversion and reconsigning tariffs are being published to take effect April 1, by railroads west of New England. No change in the schedules for New England roads is expected.

The New Hupmobile

The Year-Ahead Beauty-Car

Bright finish, long grain, French seam upholstery. Luxuriously improved seat cushions and backs. Moulding finish conceals all upholstery fastenings. Neverleak fast-color top, black outside, tan inside. Tonneau quarter curtains, cut integral with the top. Front and rear edges of top finished with moulding. Bow spreaders to carry top when folded. New "Lift-the-Door" fasteners for side curtains. Door-curtain carriers fold with curtains, and drop into place instantly. Tonneau carpet fastened with snap fasteners. Tonneau sills carpeted. Entire tonneau finish improved.

Satin-finish, instrument plate. Ammeter supplied to show rate of battery charge and discharge. Hand grip-pads on doors. Improved door handles. Larger door pockets, with weighted flaps. Body, Hupmobile blue; hood and fenders black. More paint and varnish, handsomer finish. New type demountable rims. New type rim carrier. Adjustable foot pedals. Clutch action very light. New carburetor air control. One switch for ignition and lighting. New dimming device graduates brilliancy of head lights. Tail lamp operates independently of other lamps.

Look for no car equaling this new Hupmobile, even in externals, for twelve months to come. It was the world's finest Four before. Now it is the year-ahead beauty-car as well.

More than \$150,000 spent for factory improvements in 1916 paved the way.

We needed larger production to spread the cost of excess goodness. And new factories to get the production. Now we have them both. And you get the beauty-car a year ahead.

Engine Fit For a \$3,000 Car

We have held fast to Hupmobile standards and pulled down the over-head. Critics (among them a leading car builder) called the Hupmobile motor

"a power plant fit for a \$3,000 car." And so it is.

They said we could cheapen the rear axle, use a clutch less costly, and so on.

But we refused to take the obvious course. Nearly a million dollars spent in factory-saving and efficiency looked better to us than lowering Hupmobile ideals.

A Wonder-Car In Performance

The Hupmobile has always been a wonder-car in performance. Its supremacy has not stopped short with supremacy over all other Fours.

It wins every day against Sixes, Eights and Twelves—as any Hupmobile dealer will gladly show you.

Now it wears a sheath worthy of its steel. The high-duty-car has also become the rare-beauty-car.

The Glory of Good Looks

The Hupmobile will always be sold on performance. Dealers will continue to court competitive tests. Owners will continue to boast of the superiority of "their" car. But a new glory is added—the glory of extraordinary good looks and social distinction.

The show will not disclose an equal value. Looking a year ahead, nothing equal is in sight. You cannot buy wisely unless you see The New Hupmobile.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

New England Wholesale Branch

Dealers interested in Hupmobile territory in New England, should see our representative at the show, or at the wholesale branch—Hupmobile Company of New England, 574 Commonwealth Avenue, Telephone Back Bay 8450.

ATLANTIC AUTO COMPANY

Arsonal Street Garage, Augusta, Me.
F. S. Smith, Bangor, Me.
H. H. Macle, Brunswick, Me.
W. H. Brodie, Burlington, Vt.
William A. Dolan, Jr., Fall River, Mass.
Webber Lumber & Supply Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

Hupmobile Exhibit—Main Floor, Dept. B.

Five-Pass. Touring Car, \$1185	Roadster, \$1185
Year 'Round Touring Car, \$1385	Year 'Round Coupe, \$1370
Seven-Pass. Touring Car, \$1340	Sedan, \$1735

J. C. Detroit



Telephone Back Bay 8450

Martin & Supple, Franklin, Mass.
Thomas B. Rafter, Lowell, Mass.
Atlantic Auto Co., Lynn, Mass.
Matthew MacIntyre, Pittsfield, Mass.
J. B. Lorimer, Providence, R. I.
Jack Stone, Manchester, N. H.

Capital-to-Capital Car Here

The Capital-to-Capital Hupmobile, which finished in New York, on January 10 its 20,000-mile tour to all the State Capitals, is in Boston this week. Watch for it, and at the Hupmobile exhibit get the story of this greatest motor car endurance test—pictures of all State Capitals; absorbing adventure; human interest.

574 Commonwealth Avenue

Mansfield Garage, Mansfield, Mass.
Merced Bros., Nashua, N. H.
H. Palmer Smith, New London, Conn.
Elmer Mercantile Agency, Newport, N. H.
Newman C. Wade, Rutland, Vt.
Stoddard Motor Car Co., Springfield, Mass.

INDIFFERENCE TO PUBLIC WELFARE IS SEEN IN ACT

Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg of Gas and Electric Light Board Criticizes Committee for Rejecting Measure

Asserting that the bill provided one of the greatest safeguards for the people's interests, Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg of the Gas and Electric Light Commission, issued a statement today criticizing the Joint Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts Legislature for refusing to admit a measure designed to prevent the issue of long time coupon notes, without approval.

"The public can only expect efficient supervision of public service monopolies with fair play to those who pay the bills when the instrumentalities of government are awake to the dangers of present methods of public service monopoly management," says Mr. Lewenberg.

"A glaring instance of the indifference to the public welfare is the recent refusal of the Joint Committee on Rules of the present Legislature to admit even for purposes of discussion by the present Legislature the bill drawn and submitted by a majority action of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners aiming to prevent the abuses by gas and electric light companies of this State in the issue of long time coupon notes in executive amounts without approval of any supervisory power.

"The bill provided one of the greatest safeguards for the people's interest, namely: A public hearing by a public board, putting the issue of coupon notes payable in more than one year on the same level with the issue of stocks and bonds.

"This action of the Rules Committee is worthy of public attention, when it is considered that the immediate necessity in the minds of the majority of the board arose because of the recent issue by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston of \$10,000,000 coupon notes, payable in five years, without approval and without a public hearing.

"And most noteworthy is the fact that this note issue immediately followed the withdrawal by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of its petition to the Board of Gas and Elec-

tric Light Commissioners for approval of several million dollars of new capital stock, which petition had been heard publicly and was under consideration by the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners at the time of its withdrawal.

"The strongest possible reason for late admittance of the petition for legislation was the fact that the said \$10,000,000 coupon notes were issued after the board's annual recommendations for new legislation had been filed."

DORCHESTER CAR SERVICE IMPROVED

Residents living between Grove Hall Square and Franklin Park will be accommodated with through trolley service between the Dudley Street Station and Franklin Park via Warren Street beginning next Saturday. The schedule provides for 5-minute service during rush hours and 10-minute service during normal hours.

Since the opening of the Eggleston Square Terminal Station the patrons between Grove Hall Square and Franklin Park have been served by the operation of Blue Hill Avenue cars to the park during normal hours and by the extension of the Warren Avenue extra cars to the park during the morning and evening rush hours. The traffic officials of the Elevated have now decided to make the through service via Warren Street continuous throughout the day. All the cars on the new line will be operated without stops from Dudley Street to Grove Hall Square.

Traffic aids have been stationed at Grove Hall Square to regulate the operation of through cars from Dorchester, Milton and Adams Street during the morning rush hours. Loaded cars will be despatched to Dudley Street via Warren Street without stops if loaded when reaching Grove Hall Square. Plans are being perfected for operating more of the cars from Dudley Street to Grove Hall Square during the evening rush hours in a similar manner.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

"Spring Bulbs and Their Culture" is to be the topic of a lecture by Miss Jane Fetter, instructor in Horticulture at Simmons College, in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. This is to be the first of a series of horticultural lectures to be given under the auspices of Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Elections of the Sophomore class were held today. Tryouts for "Chinese Lantern," a play to be given by the Drama Club will begin today.

COURT APPOINTS AN ASSESSOR IN THE CECILIE CASE

Robert G. Dodge, a Boston attorney, was appointed by Judge Morton of the United States District Court on Saturday, to assess the amount of the damage sustained the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank of New York, through the failure of the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie to deliver in London and Paris, \$8,000,000 in gold belonging to the banks just before the outbreak of the war in August, 1914.

The appointment of Mr. Dodge met with the approval of counsel on both sides of the litigation. Judge Morton announced that he would authorize Mr. Dodge to sit both in New York and Boston in order to take testimony.

Pending the assessment of the damages, the court ordered the steamship company to give securities to the amount of \$2,300,000, if it desired to release the steamer from the custody of United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, who has been in full charge of the boat since Feb. 2.

SALVADOR WINS FONSECA BAY COURT AWARD

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—The Central American Court of Justice has rendered another judgment in favor of Salvador in the claim that Salvador's rights had been infringed by Nicaragua's treaty with the United States for the establishment of a naval base in Fonseca Bay.

The Central American Court of Justice had previously rendered a decision favorable to Salvador's contention, but Nicaragua announced that it would not accept the decision of the court. The Nicaraguan Government was then allowed 60 days in which to reply to the claim of the Republic of Salvador.

Before the court's award to Salvador the Costa Rican Republic had won a similar appeal.

LIQUOR DEALER IS SUED

Mrs. Margaret Kelly of Charlestown has filed a claim in the Superior Civil Court in Boston for damages of \$10,000 against Lawrence H. Sullivan & Co., liquor dealers, for serving her son, William J. E. Kelly with liquor on Aug. 26, 1916, when he was 18 years old. The action is brought under the acts of the revised laws of Massachusetts, chapter 100 section 62. It is claimed that since the date the liquor was served, Kelly has been unable to hold a position and is now out of work.

FINE DISPLAY OF MOTOR CARS AT AUTO SHOW

Many Motorists View Exhibits in Mechanics Building and Horticultural Hall—Salon Opens at Copley-Plaza Today

Boston's automobile show of 1917 started in this morning on its full week of exhibition, and, judging from the way automobile enthusiasts visited Mechanics Building and Horticultural Hall Saturday afternoon and evening, many thousands of the motoring public of New England are going to look the latest models over before the doors are closed for good next Saturday evening.

Year after year the automobile show comes and brings to the motorist something new not only in design of body and development of new accessories, but also in the way of a radical change in the power plant. This year is no exception, as the 16-valve four-cylinder car is making its appearance for the first time and a new type of steam car is also to be seen. Both of these are attracting much attention from the motorist interested in finding out just what advantage is to be gained by these new types over those which have been before the public for some time.

It is safe to say that the majority of the models which are being shown the public this winter are more attractive than some of those which preceded them. The body designer has seemed to cater to the artistic, with the result that the lines are very attractive. The interior decoration of the higher-priced cars is also made exceedingly attractive as well as serviceable. It would now seem as if the designer and builder would find it difficult evolving improvements for 1918.

While the pleasure car has been advancing during the past 12 months, the motor truck has also made progress and it is very easy to see a big gain in both the power and attractiveness of the commercial vehicle of 1917. There is now a truck for every conceivable service and it is difficult to see just how the merchant is going to get along much longer without replacing the horse-drawn vehicle with a motor-driven one.

Today finds the "salon opening at the Copley-Plaza. This show takes in the more elaborate types of cars and the automobilist who is looking for such a car will find the very latest at this exhibit.

SENATE RULE DEFEATS GRANT TO PRESIDENT

Unsuccessful Effort in Closing
Session to Delegate Power
Asked—Twelve Members Re-
sponsible for Filibuster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Though the bill empowering the Executive to arm the Nation's ocean commerce failed of passage because of a filibuster in the Senate, the patriotic debate that marked the 36 hours of almost continuous discussion of the measure, the final piece of legislation requested by President Wilson during his first term, served but to bind the Congress, and with it the people of the entire country, closer together. It is believed at the Capitol that the United States, as a whole, has but a single eye in the present critical international situation.

While the President's bill failed of enactment, the filibuster against it in no way represented the sentiment of the individual members of the Senate, but only emphasized the inadequacy of the archaic rules of the great deliberative body, which makes it possible for one obdurate Senator to defeat the will of a majority of Congress, or of the Nation.

The filibuster was conducted by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who already has been repudiated by the action of the Legislature of that State, and Senators Norris, Cummins, Gronna and Stone, the latter being chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In the early morning hours Sunday several Republicans and Democrats circulated a "round robin" among the Senators and obtained the signatures of a large number of members who favored the passage of the Armed Ship Bill. This manifesto read as follows:

"The undersigned United States Senators favor the passage of Senate Bill 8322, to authorize the President of the United States to arm American merchant vessels. A similar bill has already passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 403 to 13. Under the rules of the Senate allowing unlimited debate, it now appears to be impossible to obtain a vote prior to noon March 4, 1917, when the session of Congress expires.

"We desire the statement entered in the record, to establish the fact that the Senate favors the legislation, and would pass it if a vote could be obtained."

The 76 Senators who signed the manifesto were:

Democrats — Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Fletcher, Harwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson (S. D.), Kern, Lea, Lee, Lewis, Martin (Va.), Martine (N. J.), Meyers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Roberge, Standell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Walsh and Williams — 46.

Republicans — Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Cattron, Clark, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, du Pont, Fall, Fernald, Harding, Jones, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson and Weeks — 30.

Of the seven Senators not recorded, three, Gallinger and Goff, Republicans, and Gore, Democrat, were absent on account of indisposition. Senators Lippitt, Republican, and Johnson of Maine and Smith of Arizona, Democrats, were absent from the city. Senator Culberson, Democrat, did not reach the Senate in time to be recorded.

Former Senator Lippitt, an absentee while the armed neutrality bill was debated, asked by telegraph today that he be listed as one of the supporters of the measure. He said he would have signed the "round robin" of the President's supporters had he had a chance.

Sensor Stone, Democrat, while opposing the bill and refusing to continue in charge of it during the fight on the Senate floor, would not oppose a vote on it. He did not sign the "round robin," however.

The 12 Senators who refused to sign the manifesto, and upon whom the burden of the situation is placed, are Senators La Follette, Gronna, Penrose, Cummins, Kenyon, Works, Norris and Clapp, Republicans; and Vandaman, Kirby, Lane and O'Gorman, Democrats.

Brandeege Wants Action

Says Germany's Acts Have
Caused State of War Since Feb. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, during the debate in the Senate on the Armed Ship Bill, clearly described the situation which faces the United States as a result of the ruthless submarine warfare against neutral shipping recently instigated by the German Government. His address follows, in part:

"The President is recommending armed neutrality. We are passing a bill which Germany may consider to be an act of war. They assert their intention of destroying any vessel, of any kind, of any nation, irrespective of its cargo, or its passengers, or its

crew, without warning and without inquiry. At midnight in winter, on the high seas, to destroy any vessel of any nation, neutral or otherwise, on sight. In other words, the Central Powers assert that, right or wrong, regardless of every nation on earth, regardless of humanity, of treaties, of any consideration except destruction, anybody who enters upon a certain number of thousands of square miles which they have fenced off by an edict, shall suffer if they bring it about.

"Gentlemen, talk about our being neutral as between a British blockade, in force and in effect, and an ambush established from behind which a great Government has announced its intention to hurl its darts of destruction against women and children. If Senators see no distinction between those two methods, I am sorry for them. If we have any financial claim for the loss of cargoes, I think Great Britain will settle it after the war. Can Germany settle for those who lost their lives on the Lusitania? Can Germany settle for those who went down on the Laconia, or the American Lyman Law? There is no compensation that can be made for those acts, Mr. President. Is there any defense against it? Shall we sit supinely and allow a mere ukase of a foreign potentate to clear the ocean of American shipping, to tie it up to our docks, blockade our domestic and foreign commerce, and then, if an attempt is made to go upon that area of the sea to which we, under international law, have an undoubted claim, the penalty is fixed. I trust that neither the Congress of the United States nor the American people have fallen to that abyssal depth of degradation where they are willing to furl the American flag and withdraw their commerce from the seas at the behest of any misguided band of pacifists or any foreign power.

"This has gone beyond any question of the use of submarines. It is the open proclamation that Germany has made for the indiscriminate slaughter of mankind. There is no use of preaching moral homilies, or issuing Salvation Army tracts, or reading texts of the Scripture of repeating the Sermon on the Mount to a Nation that has gone mad, and is a raving maniac, or to a Nation which, if it is not insane, acts through its ruling oligarchy and its military power, just as a homicidal maniac would act.

"The only thing for this country to do is not to be willing to withdraw its ships from the seas, but to defend them. There is no use of accusing them of timidity for remaining in port. What owner or captain of a great ocean liner of 20,000 tons, carrying 1000 passengers and nearly 100 men in the crew, is going to sail from any American port for any port in the British Empire, whether she carries contraband or not, and expose these American citizens and the citizens of other nations to the threat openly hurled at us by the Teutonic Power? That is not timidity.

"I am for peace, as much as any man can be, but I am for preserving the liberties of my country. George Washington was for peace, but he had to fight for his rights. If these pacifists had existed and had prevailed at the time we achieved our independence from Great Britain, we never would have been a country at all. If they could have their way today, we would cease to be a country. I think it is time for this Congress, no matter how many postal cards and letters you get stereotyped upon the same typewriter saying 'honor is not at stake,' 'keep us out of war,' to act. I think honor is at stake. I think liberty is at stake, and the country that will not fight for its liberty and its honor ought to go down in destruction. If the Teutonic Powers, with the alliances which have been formed, win this war, if they annex the British Navy to the Teutonic Army, Rome in all its power and glory could not be compared to them.

"We heard the day before yesterday of a note given out by the German Foreign Secretary, Mr. Zimmermann, attempting to array against the United States, with whom they profess friendly relations, the Empire of Japan, that great naval power, and the Republic of Mexico, immediately adjoining us on our southern border. Senators were heard to stand up in the United States Senate without knowing anything about it whatever, and say that in their opinion that note was a forgery, or was concocted in England, or something like that. The President of the United States says it is genuine and authentic. I am willing to take his word. What does Mr. Zimmermann, the responsible Secretary of Foreign Affairs, say in his letter? He declares their intention to resume unrestricted submarine warfare. Everybody knows what that means. It means the kind of warfare that sunk the Lusitania, and which they agreed to suspend, when the President came before Congress and said, if they did not do so, he would 'omit no act' to protect American interests. They suspended it for six months, while they built submarines for the purpose of resuming their atrocities and their assassinations, and here is their responsible Minister announcing that they intend to resume them, which intent has been carried into full effect, but at the same time his intention to array every nation that could get at the United States against us in case we defended ourselves against ruthless submarine assassination.

"There has been a state of war existing between us and the Teutonic Powers since the first day of February. Germany has accomplished her purpose in that way by sweeping the ocean clear of our ships, by blocking our ships up at our docks and blocking our freight. The only distinction between what exists and real war is that Germany is waging war and we decline to defend ourselves.

"We are a peaceful nation. For two years and over we have submitted to every form of aggression at the hands of these great warlike powers. We have acted in the face of these provocations and losses and horrors in a way that we never would have acted in 1865, when General Grant had an army here and we had a real navy.

"Passed bills appropriating \$170,000 and \$100,000, respectively, for post offices, buildings and sites at Paris, Tex., and Flint, Mich., said to be emergency appropriations carried in the Public Building Bill which failed. Appropriated \$50,000 for enlarging the post office building at Pittsburgh.

There is only one course for this country to pursue. Let us face it like men, without equivocation, and without apology."

Grayson Not Confirmed

Senate Also Holds Up New
York Postmastership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Several hundred of President Wilson's nominations failed of confirmation by the Sixty-fourth Congress. Among them was that of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, whom the President named to be medical director, with the rank of rear admiral.

The Grayson nomination was responsible for holding up the long list of appointments at the last moment, many Senators opposing his advancement over more than 100 officers in the Navy, not a few of whom had seen long service. The Grayson nomination headed the list of pending confirmations, and in refusing to consider the promotion of the President's friend, the Senate sidetracked the other nominees.

Among other important nominations that failed of confirmation were Raymond T. Baker, to be director of the Mints; William B. Colver and J. Franklin Fort, to be members of the Federal Trade Commission; Raymond B. Stevens, to be a member of the Shipping Board. The following naval officers to be rear admirals: Harry McL. P. Huse, Robert S. Griffin, George E. Burd, James H. Oliver and John Hood. Also Representative Thomas G. Patten to be postmaster at New York City.

OPINIONS ON PRESIDENT'S POWER TO ACT

Senator Lodge Deplores Failure
of Legislation—Says Congress
Aid Is Needed

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Lodge said last night: "I do not think the President has the constitutional right or power to arm merchantmen and authorize them to resist unlawful attack without action by Congress. I am quite sure that he cannot alone, without action by Congress, confer upon the commanders and crews of merchant vessels the military status they ought to possess if they are to defend themselves against unlawful attack by German submarines.

"It is for this reason that I so deeply deplore the failure of Congress to give the President the authority he asked to arm our merchant vessels and also to confer by law upon the commanders and crews of such vessels the right to defend themselves."

President Has Power

Former Attorney-General Wickersham
on Situation

NEW YORK, N. Y. — George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General to the Taft Administration, said last night: "President Wilson had no actual need to go to Congress for power to act in arming American ships for defense save as his action gave Congress an opportunity to register its support of him in the present crisis.

"The bill involved no assumption of congressional power by the President. On the contrary his resort to Congress for its endorsement in the form of the Armed Neutrality Bill was a deference to that body not actually required.

"There is every precedent to support my opinion that the President is fully empowered to act single-handed in taking whatever steps are required for National defense on land or sea, until the next session of Congress, with which, of course, rests the sole right to declare war."

Annihilate Submarines

Former Senator Edmunds Would Take
Drastic Action

PASADENA, Cal. — George F. Edmunds, former United States Senator, said: "As soon as Congress can be assembled I would ask it to immediately direct that the naval forces of the United States pursue, to capture or destroy, the armed submarines, so-called war vessels of Germany, wherever they can be found on the high seas or in the ports or waters of Germany so as to deprive the country, so far as possible, of the means and implements of destroying the lives of innocent and law-abiding citizens of the United States and of other countries, as has been so continuously done in a way that is not war and never has been since civilization began to exist, but is piracy and murder."

No Doubt of Power

Former President Taft Hopes for
Immediate Action

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Former President William Howard Taft said: "I have no doubt of the President's power to do the thing which the bill itself authorized, without special congressional authority; that is, to resist attack on American commercial shipping on the high seas where it has the right to be. I hope he will take immediate steps to resist such attack effectively."

Mr. Taft has canceled all his paid lecture engagements from March 18 to April 4 in order that he may travel through the South and Southwest, to rouse people to the duty of defending their rights. Mr. Taft's itinerary includes Richmond, Va., Greensboro, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Nashville and Dallas, Tex., and Oklahoma City.

FLAGS WAVE AS HOUSE REACHES ADJOURNMENT

Former Speaker Cannon Called to
Chair While Minority Leader
Mann Congratulates Speaker
Clark—Last Day's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Patriotic songs, flag waving, exchanges of congratulations and appreciations, and scenes as of celebration, marked the closing hour or two of the session of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress, which adjourned sine die at noon Sunday. Since the passage, by a unanimous vote, of the bill for a bond issue of \$150,000,000 to expedite naval construction, etc., the House had no business of large importance to handle, remaining in session to accept conference reports as they might be received, etc.

Probably 400 Congressmen were on the floor when the hour for the opening of the Congress arrived, and the galleries were crowded to capacity. Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker, held one end of the United States flag, unfurled from one of the galleries by Mrs. Charles J. Linthicum, wife of Representative Linthicum of Maryland. Then "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs were sung.

Prior to the singing, speeches were made by Majority Leader Kitchin, Minority Leader Mann, Speaker Champ Clark, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, former Speaker, Congressman Taggart and others. The last hour of the House session was practically devoid of business.

For 10 minutes "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, Republican war horse and veteran of many battles, was again Speaker of the House. Standing as straight as a youngster, he grasped the gavel looked from right to left as every member arose and applauded, banged the desk, and recognized Mr. Mann, "the gentleman from Illinois."

Democrats who had denounced "Uncle Joe" in the days of so-called Cannonism were on their feet cheering the octogenarian who has spent 40 years in the hall of the lower branch of Congress. The galleries, too, arose out of respect.

Speaker Clark beckoned to Mr. Cannon, who moved down the aisles, received the gavel, and stood reviewing the scene of past triumphs as a house of friends cheered. The House laughed and whooped as, with the old infection, "Speaker Cannon" recognized: "The gentleman from Illinois."

Mr. Mann presented a resolution, thanking Speaker Clark for his services during the session. "The able, courteous and dignified manner in which he has presided," was the tribute to Mr. Clark, and the House applauded once more as Mr. Mann began a personal tribute to the Missourian. Speaker Clark said it was true there had been some "wild scenes" in former congresses. He added, amid laughter: "In my judgment this is the best behaved House I have ever seen. Now, some of you new members may not think that, but it is so. The older members, like Mr. Mann and Mr. Cannon, and myself, know about some of the performances, and I have seen several fights."

"Another thing, I want to congratulate the House upon the fact that partisanship in the route stage which I found here more than 20 years ago has almost vanished, and it augurs well for the perpetuity of the Republic."

The Speaker paused for a moment, and then with a little smile concluded: "Of course, in my opinion, I believe that the longer a man serves as Speaker the easier it is for him to perform his duties."

This indirect reference to the impending Speakership contest in the Sixty-fifth Congress, which is about evenly divided among Democrats and Republicans, brought loud laughter and handclapping from both sides.

The last important business transacted by the House was the passage of the joint resolutions, authorizing a bond issue so that the President may expedite construction of ships needed by the Navy, adopted in the closing hours of the session Saturday night.

While the Senate filibuster on the armed ship bill blocked legislation in the upper chamber, the House worked steadily until 12:55 Sunday morning and transacted business of which the following is a summary:

Adopted Rules Committee report on the "leak" investigation, exonerating public officials of responsibility for the advance divulgence of the President's peace note of Dec. 21.

Approved the report of special committee named to investigate the Ragsdale-Heflin disagreement, which occurred several weeks ago, when Mr. Ragsdale accused Mr. Heflin of materially modifying a speech before it was printed in the Record. The colloquy will be printed as reported by the stenographers, and as revised.

Approved the conference report on the "leak" investigation, postponing the operation of the "hone dry" amendment in the Post Office Appropriation Bill until July 1, 1917.

The House voted, 284 to 86, to give a few months' grace to those who will be made "bone dry" by the law. The Senate later passed the same resolution, and it already has been signed by the President.

Passed bills appropriating \$170,000 and \$100,000, respectively, for post offices, buildings and sites at Paris, Tex., and Flint, Mich., said to be emergency appropriations carried in the Public Building Bill which failed.

Appropriated \$50,000 for enlarging the post office building at Pittsburgh.

Appropriated \$30,000 to continue construction of the Alaskan railroad, the regular appropriation having failed in the Sundry Civil Bill.

Authorized change of names of two vessels plying the Great Lakes. Adopted a joint resolution authorizing a bond issue of \$150,000,000 to enable the President to spend it on naval construction.

Approved resolutions to pay salaries to certain session clerks of the House.

Approved the conference report on the Naval Appropriation Bill. Congressman Talbott, for the Committee on Naval Affairs, expressed the appreciation of the House for the services of Congressman Roberts of Massachusetts, a retiring member of the committee, who left Congress yesterday.

Congressman Grist presented resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania delegation commendatory of the 20 years' service of Congressman Thomas S. Butler, ranking Republican of the Naval Affairs Committee. Mr. Butler, however, is not a retiring member.

Approved minor pension measures and other calendar bills.

Approved a report of the Judiciary Committee resolutions that the Lindbergh impeachment charges against the members of the Federal Reserve Board lie on the table. Mr. Webb reported no evidence had been furnished to substantiate Congressman Lindbergh's wholesale charges against the board for alleged maladministration of the law.

Denied Chairman Johnson of the District Committee authority to continue the committee probe of fiscal affairs between the District and Federal Government.

FOUR STREET CAR DISTURBERS FOUND GUILTY IN COURTS

Fines Imposed in Three Cases in
Which Arrests Are Made in
Effort for Improvement

In pursuance of the efforts to improve conditions of travel on night cars and to protect women and children from insults and disturbances the police today secured the conviction of three men who were arrested on charges of drunkenness in Elevated cars and stations and of creating disturbances Saturday, and a fourth man who was arrested a week ago.

In the Third District Court, Cambridge, today, John J. Allen was found guilty on charges of drunkenness and creating a disturbance in a street car. The charge of drunkenness was placed on file, but a fine of \$10 was imposed on the charge of creating a disturbance. Allen was arrested by the Cambridge police Saturday afternoon on an electric car at the corner of Fourth and Cambridge streets, East Cambridge, at the request of the conductor and motorman.

John McDonough of Mattapan pleaded guilty to charge of drunkenness and profanity in the South Boston Municipal Court today. He was fined \$5 on the charge of profanity and the other charge was placed on file. He was taken from a car at E and Ninth Streets yesterday afternoon. Louis Iriberry of 64 Pearl Street, East Cambridge, was fined \$15 in the East Boston Municipal Court today on charge of drunkenness and creating a disturbance. He failed to appear in court last Wednesday and was brought in today. Daniel Elder of 176 Hammond Street, Cambridge, was found guilty of drunkenness in the Central Municipal Court today. The case was placed on file. He was arrested in the Bowdoin Square Tunnel Station Saturday night.

CHELSEA STREET WIDENING INDORSED

Indorsement of the plan of the Boston Street Commissioners to widen Chelsea Street, Charlestown, from an average width of 44 feet to a uniform width of 60 feet, is given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The directors voted their support after hearing the report from the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs. This change is necessary, the committee said, for the efficient handling of traffic in Charlestown, as the congestion along Chelsea Street is increasing every day.

Another proposition approved by the committee is for the removal of one of the two car tracks on Chelsea Street for relocation on Adams, Common and Park streets to City Square. At present, with both car tracks in use on Chelsea Street, the passage between the rails and the sidewalk is not large enough to allow a medium-sized vehicle to pass. Use of trailers through the East Boston tunnel also is advocated.

MR. GOMPERS CALLS
LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — That part which labor shall ask in the formulation of the nation's policies of preparedness and defense will be formulated by representatives of more than 3,000,000 United States wage-earners called to meet in conference March 12 by Samuel Gompers on authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, of which he is president. The call went to presidents of 110 national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and to the heads of the four great railroad employees brotherhoods, which, although not affiliated are in sole agreement and understanding with the federation.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB

Publishing a book will be discussed by Miss Helen L. Reedy, an author who has just published a book on Serbia, at a meeting of the Manuscript Club, 222 Huntington Chambers, tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.



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COBBLERS FORM UNION

BALTIMORE, Md.—The men who mend your shoes have laid aside all meekness and stepped forth before the shoe-wearing public with that song about the higher cost of this and the higher cost of that, says the News. They have joined the chorus with more formality than one expected from them. In the first place, they have adopted the impressive title of United Shoe Repairers of Baltimore. Thus organized they have sent out a "Notice to the Public." It sets forth that leather, thread, nails, labor and sandpaper have gone up and that we are "forced to raise our prices slightly." The public is urged to have more shoes repaired to keep down the demand and the price for new shoes.

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SENATE MEETS TO PASS RULES ON FILIBUSTER

(Continued from page one)

story of the limits to which an unchained Senate may go, the story of a President who sought, in all candor, the backing of the highest legislative body of the land in an action that would lead into the abyss of war, and who, at the last moment, was deserted and isolated. But this was only for a few brief turns of the minute hand, for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who is not influenced by political expediency, directed the President in the oath of inauguration and figuratively placed in his hands the Constitution he is to defend.

What the weight of responsibility that may be involved in the simple oath taken by the President is, none can tell, and no one may dare to speculate. Certainly it would be impossible to weigh it accurately in the slight smile of confidence on the President's face or in the grave demeanor of the Cabinet members about him. The scales are here, but the weight is not.

One might easily have been discouraged Sunday night in seeking from officials material for an optimistic presentation of the international situation. It had been a day of sharp contrasts at the National Capital. Just like the smile of the President in the midst of the gravity around him, the people gathered for the pomp and display of the day. Hands marched up and down the avenue, and still deep down in everybody's thought there was more or less uncertainty about the future.

The feeling is that the whole Nation expected the Senate to make it possible for the President to have the authority he asked, and the fact that this authority was not given at the last moment has caused the deepest disappointment, and this is quite evident, even as the hands play and as the garlands and flags arranged for the great parade flutter in the breeze. Nothing more typical of the mental attitude of Washington on the eve of inauguration could be pointed to than the dome of the Capitol, standing out in full illumination against the night sky. It is felt that full authority has been given the President in the hearts of the people, and even the thought of members of Congress who were defeated in their will by a method of procedure by which one obnoxious member may defeat the will of all.

In some quarters it is pointed out that the President is now helpless to arm ships, under a law of Congress passed in 1819, which forbade the arming of ships against the warships of any other Nation with whom we might be at amity. Senator Brandegee referred to this law when he said on Friday:

"Mr. President—The reason I prefer the Senate bill to the House bill is this: The Senate bill contains a provision in the first two lines of it empowering the commanders and crews of all merchant vessels of the United States bearing United States registry to arm and defend such vessels against unlawful attacks. Under the existing statute, section 4295, which I have read, they would have no status, no authority of this Government to defend themselves against an armed ship of a foreign Power with which we are at amity. If Germany claims, as she apparently does in this Zimmermann explanation, that she is still at amity with the United States, and if a German submarine should capture an American merchantman which had fired upon the submarine, they would hang the crew of the American vessel to the yardarm as pirates. Our sailors would have been prohibited by our own statutes from firing upon the armed ship of a power with which we were at peace."

The law, which is Section 4295 of the United States Revised Statutes, under Chapter VIII of Title XLVIII, containing, "Regulations for the suppression of piracy," is as follows:

"The commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States, owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend against any aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or upon any other vessel so owned, by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of a Nation in amity with the United States, and may subdue and capture the same, and may also retake any vessel so owned which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States."

President's Statement.

Condemns Unanimous Consent Rule for Legislation Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson issued a statement late last night, following the failure of the Senate to pass the armed ship bill and other necessary measures, naming the unanimous consent rule of the Senate as the cause of that body's inefficiency.

He says the United States Senate is the only legislative body in the world that cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of wilful men, he said, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible. He referred to the filibustering tactics in the last days of the Senate session when, in the face of national peril, when a foreign power flaunts that Government and boasts of blockading Atlantic shipping, senators of the United States, forgetting the interests of their own country, take advantage of the unanimous consent rule to tie the President's hands.

The President refers to the calling up of old and obsolete statutes that

would prevent his acting to place arms on ships for their protection. The statement is taken to amount to a confession that the United States Senate, put to the test in a time of great national danger, has proven a flat failure—a failure not because of the action of a majority of its members but because the will of its majority cannot prevail. The statement is considered the most remarkable pronouncement ever uttered by a President of the United States; coming as it does in the midst of a crisis when the Government and people are threatened by a ruthless policy that has stagnated commerce and defied opposition.

It is the confession of the head of the great republic of the western hemisphere that his hands are tied by the utter failure of its principal legislative body, and to make his helpless condition apparently the more complete he declares the calling of an extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress would not help matters as the same conditions would prevail. The only remedy, he says, will lie in the adoption of a rule that will permit a majority to rule in the Senate. It is expected that the President will have something more to say on the subject in his inaugural address.

What is considered the great danger point in the situation, as explained by the President, is the fact that in Europe the failure to act will be ascribed to the fact that a majority of the Senate and people are opposed to the President, when, as a matter of fact, the support of his policies is almost unanimous. The text of the statement is as follows:

"The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the Government has known within the whole history of its international relations, the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of citizens."

"More than 500 of the 531 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted by an overwhelming majority of its members; but the Senate was unable to act because a little group of eleven senators had determined that it should not."

"The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action, if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis, alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the Government."

"This inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need for it is most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed. The opposition of one or two senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to give it the altered organization necessary for its efficiency."

"The conservation bill, which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry have both failed, though they have been under consideration throughout the session of two congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives."

"The appropriations for the Army have failed, along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the Government, the appropriation for the military academy at West Point, and the general deficiency bill. It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the shipping board to meet the special needs of the new situation into which our commerce has been forced, or to increase the gold reserve of our national banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation."

"It would be a dire difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment. I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any man now in its membership. There is not only the more united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite. But the Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when a definite and decided action can make the Nation safe, or shield it from war itself, by the aggression of others, action is impossible."

"Although as a matter of fact, the Nation and the representatives of the Nation stand back of the President with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression made abroad will of course be that it is not so, and that other governments may act as they please without fear that this Government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible."

"The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

"The remedy there is but one

remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the Senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

At the same time the President authorized the further statement that what rendered the situation even more grave than it had been supposed, was the discovery that while the President, under his general constitutional powers, could do much of what he had asked the Congress to empower him to do, it had been found that there were certain old statutes as yet unrepealed which may raise obstacles and may nullify his powers.

Glad of Moral Support

French Editor Pleased at Proof of German Duplicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frenchmen are glad that the Zimmermann note has proved to doubting Americans the justification for the Allies' denunciation of German methods, said Stephen Lausanne, editor of the Paris *Matin*, now here, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Sunday. France, he added, now felt the strength of America's moral support back of her, even if the United States did not go to war with Germany.

Mr. Lausanne believes that France is prepared to make this the decisive year of the war, and to go into the spring drive with larger supplies of munitions and more efficiently organized military and civil governments than last year. The first fruits of this, he said, are already being seen on the Somme.

France, Mr. Lausanne believes, does not wish to bring the horrors of war to the United States, but she was thankful that the qualities in the German nation which made it the enemy of the Allies have finally been fully exposed, and that public opinion in America seemed to be running so strongly against such methods.

Warship Work to Be Rushed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has announced that the Navy Department would employ immediately the emergency fund provided by Congress for speeding up warship construction and acquiring submarines, submarine chasers and other craft, and, if necessary, would use the authority granted to commander private plants. The principal private shipbuilders of the country will be called into conference this week.

POTATOES, ONIONS, BEANS AND FOWL TO BE BOYCOTTED

Mothers' Leagues and Jewish Labor Organization Take Action at Sunday Meeting

Mothers' leagues and Jewish labor organizations will begin a boycott on potatoes, onions, beans and fowl tomorrow, according to a vote taken at a meeting of delegates at the offices of the United Hebrew Trades Council at 38 Causeway Street yesterday. The delegates also arranged open-air protest meetings for every night this week, a parade and a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on Saturday night, a delegation to urge Mayor Curley to reestablish the public markets, and for the "peaceful picketing" of provision stores.

City authorities will also be asked by representatives of the various organizations to provide for a food commission for the purchase and sale of staple food products.

Plans for the organization of two new mothers' leagues in East Boston and East Cambridge have been announced, and with these two added there will be eight mothers' leagues working for lower prices.

Resolutions favoring an embargo on food exports were passed at a mass meeting in the Superb Theater, Roxbury Crossing, yesterday. The speakers included Representative George E. Curran, Ignatius McNulty of the Building Trades Council, William B. Larkin, Francis M. J. Finerman of the Larkin Improvement Association and Frederick W. Mansfield, former State Treasurer.

TRADE COMMISSION FIXES PRICE FOR NEWS PRINT PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Blame for the high cost of news print paper is laid at the door of manufacturers in this country and Canada, in the report submitted by the Federal Trade Commission Sunday.

The commission fixes \$2.50 per 100 pounds for news print paper in rolls as a reasonable price when purchased in carload lots at the mills. This price is fixed for the six months period for March 1 to August 1, 1917.

CADETS ESCORT GOV. MCALL

Two companies of the First Corps Cadets under Maj. Holton B. Perkins left Boston yesterday afternoon in a special train for Washington, D. C. where they are taking part in the military features of the inauguration ceremonies. They serve as special escort to Governor McCall. Their trip is not costing the State nor Federal Government, for the expenses of the journey are met by friends of the corps. Immediately following the parade the cadets will entrain and are expected to arrive home tomorrow morning. First Lieut. Robert E. Hamilton of Company C is acting quartermaster on the trip.

POTATO CROP MOST VALUABLE ON OFF YEARS

U. S. Department of Agriculture Reports Show That Product Has Brought Most Money When Yield Has Been Small

How the United States crop of potatoes has brought more money when it has been very small than when it has been large, is shown curiously in figures taken from the United States Department of Agriculture yearbooks as explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the office of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. The same thing has been observed in corn but in the case of potatoes the results are very striking. The figures lead agricultural officials in Boston to believe that the high prices of potatoes this year were due to a constantly recurring economic situation.

In 1891 the average yield of potatoes per acre was 95 bushels and the value per acre was \$34. The next year an acre produced no more than 62 bushels yet potatoes brought in \$41 per acre. In 1894 there were 62 bushels to the acre and the value was \$33 but the year after that the yield jumped to 101 bushels and the value dropped to only \$27. Two years later an acre produced 65 bushels but their value rose to \$35.

In the year 1901, a 66-bushel yield was worth more than the larger crops of the years both before and after. The years of large crops have brought low returns per acre while the years of small crops have brought high returns. This, according to agricultural officials, is merely another way of showing how easily the potato market is affected by too many or too few crops.

After a year of good prices, all the newspapers are filled with advice about increasing the acreage of potatoes and doubling the yield per acre. Figures are often given to show how much better off farmers would have been had they doubled their crops in the year just past. These results assume that the price would be unaffected. If any one farmer might double his crop and have the world crop remain the same, he might, it is said, receive all the good things promised. But when the general production is too great, the price drops so that the crop is usually worth less than a normal crop.

Overproduction is peril to perishable products. It is shown at the State House how in 1912 beautiful peaches rotted in Texas because they were not worth picking. In the spring of 1910 potatoes sold on some farms for 10 cents a bushel. It was in 1898 that corn was 8 cents a bushel in Nebraska. In 1896 apples were left on the trees; they were not worth picking.

The price of potatoes is generally high enough so that the total value of the crop sold is likely to be highest in the years of small crops. The prosperity of the farmer is influenced by the condition of the country, so that high yields and low prices are in part offset by general business conditions. Low yields and high prices seem, on the whole, however, to be most advantageous to the producer.

Following is a table of the yield and value per acre of potatoes for each year from 1891 to 1912. They are averages for the entire United States:

Year	Yield per acre	Value per acre
1891	95.7	\$33.53
1892	61.5	\$40.65
1893	70.3	\$41.71
1894	62.4	\$33.43
1895	100.6	\$26.73
1896	91.1	\$26.08
1897	64.7	\$35.37
1898	75.2	\$31.11
1899	88.6	\$34.60
1900	89.8	\$24.78
1901	65.5	\$45.27
1902	96.0	\$45.22
1903	84.7	\$51.99
1904	110.4	\$49.96
1905	87.0	\$53.67
1906	102.2	\$52.29
1907	95.4	\$58.86
1908	85.7	\$60.51
1909	106.8	\$58.59
1910	92.8	\$52.35
1911	80.9	\$64.61

PERKINS URGES NATIONAL FOOD INVESTIGATION

New York Committee's Head Advocates Broadened Market Department to Solve Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National inventory of foodstuffs and a broadened market department to handle the information thus gained, was urged by George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's food supply committee at a meeting which discussed the food question Sunday. He said prices would not recede until the speculators who were represented at Albany were defeated in their plans to block food legislation. He said the farmer was holding his produce for higher prices.

C. J. Brand, chief of the Bureau of Markets of the Federal Department of Agriculture, told the Women's City Club that food waste must be eliminated, that interest in farm life must be stimulated, that there should be more municipal and federal markets and that the Government should reserve space in newspapers to make public facts about food prices which the consumer should know. He said that, despite wheat shortage this year, the holdover from last year will make the total 804,000,000 bushels, which is above the average.

PRESS COMMENT ON SITUATION IN WASHINGTON

Condemnation of Senators Who Opposed Armed Ship Bill Is General in Leading Papers

Comment on the action of the group of senators in refusing to uphold the President by passing the armed merchant ship bill, was made in many of the leading papers of the United States today. A few are quoted as follows:

Post, Washington, D. C.

Germans, who are bound to misunderstand the real feeling of other nations, may convince themselves that the technical failure to support the President is proof of a divided America, but no American will make such a mistake. Even the 12 senators themselves know better.

The arming of American ships will go forward, and American life and property will be defended just the same. When the hour arrives for Congress to declare that a state of war exists it would not even then be important if one of twelve senators should try to thwart the will of a nation aroused. They would not and could not do it.

The moment the mailed fist of Germany strikes with hostile intent at the American flag the United States of America will turn from peace long enough to defeat and destroy the powers that menace liberty. God will it.

Globe Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

The Sixty-fourth Congress has passed out of existence with a dark blot upon its record, but there during its expiring moments by a little group of senators who took advantage of a rule of the Senate, or the lack of a rule, to defeat the almost unanimous wish of the Congress and to leave the nation in a perilous state of uncertainty at a moment when certainty is essential to a maintenance of our proper position before the world, as well as for the retention of our self-respect. That this opposition was led by the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee adds to the shame the country must feel in this disgraceful fiasco, and particularly to the shame of the people of the State whom he so unworthily represents.

Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

Senators La Follette, Norris, Grinn, Cummins and Jones will always be inseparably linked in memory with this black incident in American history, but little less conspicuous is Senator Stone, whose efforts were also lent to defeat the measure which was designed to approve the President's determination to uphold American rights on the seas.

Sun, Baltimore, Md.

The shameless filibuster in the Senate, which prevented the adoption of the bill authorizing the President to arm merchant vessels and giving him other powers to meet the conflict with Germany, was as futile as it was disgraceful. Its only effect will be to put on the roll of national dishonor the men who followed the banner of Germany instead of that of the United States.

Congress has adjourned, but the American people are in session, and they will see to it that no enemies abroad, and no weaklings or traitors at home, shall stand in the path of a great nation in its righteous wrath, bent upon the performance of an international duty vital to its own peace and to the future peace of mankind.

Journal, Providence, R. I.

The organized tactics of the filibustering group to block the passage of the armed ship bill and the betrayal of his trust by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will be branded by the American people as little short of treason. William Joel Stone of Missouri, Democrat; Robert Marion La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican—are these two worthies and their hybrid following the masters of our National destiny in this critical hour?

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.

The defeat of the so-called armed neutrality bill by the filibuster in the Senate removes the last shred of valid argument in support of the principle of unlimited debate in that body, and some form of cloture must come if the Nation is not to be left unprotected and at the mercy of a handful of fanatical obstructionists, deaf to the will of the Nation, heedless of the national honor. The gross abuse of the privilege under the leadership of Senator Stone has now made it imperative that the rules be changed, and the Nation spared another such deplorable humiliation at the hands of a handful of men so indifferent to their duty in a great emergency.

Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y.

When the Sixty-fourth Congress expired at noon yesterday without reaching a vote in the Senate on the measure authorizing the President to arm American merchant vessels, a distinct disgrace was inflicted upon the nation. We shall "muddle through" successfully in the end. But it is disheartening to have our united aspirations for our country's firmness in defense of its rights thus trodden upon at the start by a handful of blatherskites.

Times, New York, N. Y.

We might feel it to be unnecessary, we might say that it would do violence to every impulse of patriotism and of just indignation, to measure words in denouncing the conduct of Stone, La Follette, Cummins, Grinn, Norris, Vandarmen, Works, and others of that small number of Senators who persisted in their opposition until the

constitutional limit of the session was reached. Treason, in the legal sense of the word, cannot be charged against them, for we are not at war.

But we are in the shadow of the war. Should it come, the odium of treasonable purpose and achievement will rest upon their names forevermore. There is no need to discriminate between motives. An impetuous, obstinate, blinded crank, irrevocably given over to the peace of cowardice, prompted by the vanity of a small mind, or immovable in his insistence on congressional prerogatives may betray his country as dangerously and as culpably as the false-hearted creature who consciously and with set purpose of treason promotes the enemy interest.

Republican, Springfield, Mass.

Public confidence in Congress has never received a sadder shock than the failure of the Senate to dispose of the armed neutrality bill before the end of the session. One might say that the Senate had strangled itself at last with its precious rules. Less than half a dozen men, out of 96, were able by mere speechmaking to prevent a vote on a measure of urgent importance, in defiance not only of the overwhelming majority of senators, but in quite as plain defiance of the predominant sentiment of the country.

In hours of danger to the republic, why should the people turn to Congress in view of its latest exhibition of ineptitude, rather than to the President, who at least has a definite policy to propose and whose personality and character have now been tested as in fire for an entire presidential term? Is it amazing if the people show more faith in the President, even to the possible extreme of war making, than in a fortuitous assemblage of talkers liberally sprinkled with cranks and partisan marplots?

RESOLUTIONS OF SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A number of suffrage societies have held meetings of their executives and have passed resolutions concerning the finding of the Speaker's conference touching on woman franchise. The resolution passed by the executive of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was as follows: "That this executive committee records their satisfaction that the Speaker's conference has given public assent to the general principle of the enfranchisement of women. They believe that after this affirmation of the principle, no legislation without the inclusion of women is possible. With regard to the proposals for the form of the franchise, they hope that the House of Commons may improve upon the recommendations of the Speaker's conference."

A resolution passed by a number of suffrage societies is as follows: "We, the undersigned, representing different women's suffrage societies, heartily welcome the recommendation of the Speaker's conference that women's suffrage should be conferred. We are unanimously of opinion that this recommendation should be carried into effect at once, and we therefore strongly urge the Prime Minister to include a proposal for women's suffrage in the Government bill embodying the recommendations of the conference. It cannot be expected that societies whose demand is for woman's suffrage on the same terms as men should hail the detailed proposals upon the proposed basis, however we all desire to welcome the removal of the sex barrier. Gertrude Forbes-Robertson, Actresses Franchise League; Florence Roch, (Roman) Catholic Women's Suffrage Society; Maud Anna Bell, Church League for Women's Suffrage; Maud Selborne, Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association; Jane E. Strickland, Free Church League for Women's Suffrage; Gullielma Crossfield, Friends League for Women's Suffrage; J. Spring-Rice, Irishwomen's Suffrage Union; Eva McLaren, Liberal Women's Suffrage Union; Herbert Jacobs, Men's League for Women's Suffrage; Esther S. Roper, National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society; Millicent Garrett Fawcett, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; A. M. Chapman, New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage; Frances H. Simson, Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union; Henry W. Nevson, United Suffragists; C. Despard, Women's Freedom League; Gertrude Eaton, Women's Tax Resistance League."

Proposed Bryan-Roosevelt Talk Off

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt has declined an invitation of representatives of the Congress of Forums to debate the subject of pre-emptive war with Germany at the arrest of workmen described it as a blow at the Nation as a whole, declared in this city with William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan has accepted. Colonel Roosevelt said: "I cannot accept your proposal of the 21st because I regard it as a waste of time to debate nondebatable subjects."

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CANADIAN POTASH INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The production of potash as a by-product of Canadian feldspar promises to be an important industry for Canada. A Durham company has been making about 16 tons of potash daily at its plant, the process being the result of three years' experiment and the expenditure of thousands of dollars.

LAMPORT SHORT LINE

SOUTH AMERICA

REGULAR SAILINGS

Company, C. O. R. & S. B. R. N. Y.

CHAS. V. DASEY & SON, 8 Broad St., N. Y.

SAVES, 10 Congress St., Boston.

MODEL ACT FOR COOPERATION OF FARMERS ISSUED

United States Department of Agriculture Outlines Plan Providing for Organizations Under Laws of the States

Placing its stamp of approval upon agricultural and horticultural cooperative societies, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared and recently issued the draft of a model act providing for such organizations under state law. The act, planned for presentation in several state legislatures, has been designed to conform to Section 6 of the Clayton amendment of the United States antitrust laws.

"It is clear that the exemptions conferred by this section upon specially described agricultural and horticultural organizations and their members open untold possibilities for strictly cooperative effort on the part of the farmers, if they be utilized along sound economic lines with due regard for the rights of consumers and others," says Charles J. Brand, chief, in a circular letter issued with the new act. The section referred to provides:

"That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

Such a cooperative association, according to the department, can be brought within the obvious requirements of the section, if it affirmatively appears that it is, first, a labor, agricultural, or horticultural organization; second, it is instituted for the purposes of mutual help; third, it does not have the capital stock; and fourth, it is not conducted for profit.

The scheme of the bill is that every association created thereunder shall act exclusively as an agent for the member; also if it act for the non-member, it must do so as agent and the service must be performed at cost. It is sought by this application to safeguard the nonprofit feature of such an association and it is absolutely necessary that this feature be adhered to both in the organization, and in the conduct of the association.

Formation of such associations is not welcomed by produce merchants and grocers who have not a similar right to combine for mutual interest.

Representing this class, Benjamin F. Bullard, of the William M. Flanders Company, wholesale grocers, told farm extension workers in Boston Saturday that such a privilege is manifestly unfair to middlemen.

"Farmers in Maine and other states may combine and fix their own prices for produce. We must pay what they ask," he said, "while, at the same time, we are restrained by the law from uniting to protect our own interests."



For Your Good Cheer

You get at a Hotel Statler the real essentials of good cheer—for instance:
Good food—
Solid comfort—
Luxurious rest—
Attentive (but unobtrusive) service—
Your own way about things (for "the guest is always right" in a Statler Hotel)—
Every convenience (from a private bathroom to a morning paper that you neither have to ask for nor pay for).

It's the Statler theory that those are the things a hotel is really for, and things it must give you before it can satisfy you. You get more for your money—unquestionably—at a Hotel Statler. And your satisfaction is always guaranteed, whether you spend \$2 or \$20

GREECE ORDERS DISSOLUTION OF HOSTILE BANDS

Minister of Interior Calls on
Provincial Police to Take
Measures Against Armed Or-
ganizations in Neutral Zone

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The Minister of the Interior has informed the provincial police authorities that the Entente military control have information of the presence of armed organizations in the neutral zone, particularly in the districts of Greece, Metsovo and Konitsa, threatening the flank of the Allies. The Government, therefore, orders the immediate dissolution of such organizations and punishment of those responsible.

The Minister of the Interior further orders provincial authorities to inform him of the progress of steps taken to frustrate all efforts to set up unlawful organizations.

In an interview which the French Minister has had with M. Lambros, the Greek Prime Minister, the latter put forward as against the Entente demand for compensation for the events of Dec. 1 the Greek demand for compensation from the Entente for losses suffered by Greece on the same date.

BERLIN ISSUES LIST OF VESSELS SUNK BY U-BOATS

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by
wireless to Sayville)—An official statement says:

"German submarines have sunk the following vessels in the barred zone of the Mediterranean:

"Feb. 17, south of Malta, transport steamer of about 5000 tons, filled with cargo and escorted by other vessels, steering eastward.

"Feb. 23, transport steamer, about 5000 tons, crowded with troops, escorted by vessels; transport steamer, about 5000 tons, with cargo, also escorted.

"Feb. 24, armed transport steamer, 34,194 tons, with about 500 Colonial troops, artillery and horse on board. Part of the troops were drowned.

"In addition to the transport steamers reported sunk, 13 vessels, totaling 25,166 tons, were destroyed in the Mediterranean recently. Among them were the Italian steamer Oceania, 4200 tons, with grain from America to Italy; British steamer Corso, 3254 tons, with concealed armament and carrying 5000 tons of manganese ore, insured and cotton from Bombay to Hull; armed Italian steamer Prudentia, 3307 tons, with Indian corn from Argentina to Italy; Swedish steamer Skogland, 2900 tons, with coal from Norfolk to Italy; Greek steamer Pionissos, 3037 tons, from Salonika to Algiers."

British Destroyer Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A British destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on Thursday, the Admiralty announced yesterday. It is believed she struck a mine, the announcement states.

Chicago Arrives at Bordeaux

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The French line steamship Chicago, which sailed from this port Feb. 19 with 141 passengers, 90 of whom were Americans, has arrived safely at Bordeaux after passing the German submarine zone, according to a private cable message received here.

MILLINERS TO HOLD MEETING IN BOSTON

There is every indication that the attendance at the fourth meeting of New England Retail Milliners Association, which opens tomorrow afternoon in Ford Hall, will be larger than ever before. A program of varied interest has been planned for the Tuesday and Wednesday and evening sessions, and ample opportunity will be given for getting acquainted and securing new members to the association, which has for one of its objects the stimulating of designing and the development of new ideas.

Prof. S. Maria Elliott of Simmons College will lecture at the opening session on "Stopping the Leaks." The social hour, between 6 and 7 o'clock, will be enlivened with songs by the West End House Glee Club. In the evening Ora Cole will speak on "Patterns Made Out of Tissue Paper," and Wednesday afternoon Mr. Cne will take for his subject, "Style is Static, Fashion is Fluid."

J. Paul Foster, secretary of the Retail Trade Board, Chamber of Commerce, will also speak Wednesday afternoon on "Credits." In the evening John J. Morgan will talk on "Business Building," and Mr. Cne on "Harmony in Line, Form and Color."

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Travis St., 75-77, Ward 23, B. & A. R. R. Co., C. A. Dodge, brick store; Newmarket Ave., 127 rear, Ward 20, Joseph W. Bosher, W. C. Young Co.; frame garage; Colburn St., 8, Ward 23, Elias George, E. C. Young Co.; frame garage; La Grange St., 356, Ward 23, J. T. Hosford, James T. Hall; frame dwelling; Commercial St., 427-41, Ward 5, Wales estate; alter storage; Norfolk Ave., 114-112, Ward 12, Beckwith Box Top Mfg. Co.; alter manufacturing; Bly.

REAL ESTATE

The Salvation Army of Massachusetts, Inc., has purchased from the New England Home for Little Wanderers, the large property located at 202 West Newton Street, near Columbus Avenue, South End. The property carries an assessment of \$103,600, which includes \$53,600 value of 30,600 square feet of land.

William A. Gaston has conveyed title to R. Elmer Townsend in the sale of a 3½-story and basement brick house at 80 Rutland Street, near Tremont Street. The estate is taxed on \$8300, including \$3500 on 1990 square feet of land.

Papers have gone to record today transferring the interest of George L. Cagle in the 4-story brick mercantile building at 198 to 202 Hanover Street, near Cross Street, North End, to Stephen Poplano, who already owns the other interest. The property carries an assessment of \$76,000, with \$68,300 of that amount on 3795 square feet of land.

MORE FACTORIES NEEDED

There seems to be an increasing demand for more factory buildings in Malden, according to H. G. Johnson, secretary of the Malden Board of Trade, who says at least four new concerns are looking for locations now. One of the new concerns, a shoe manufacturing company, would have a weekly payroll of \$8000 and occupy a three-story fireproof building with 45,000 square feet of floor space. Another concern has taken an option on 250,000 square feet of land upon which they would erect four large buildings, requiring two acres of concrete flooring, if the land is such that it would be suitable for heavy foundations.

Borings, to ascertain the amount of support, are now being made. The other concerns will spend about \$100,000 for their lands and buildings. Three leading men of these concerns have already declared their intention of taking up residence in Malden if they can secure their necessary factory space.

SEVERAL WEST END SALES

Papers have just gone to record whereby the Boston Penny Savings Bank has sold to Walter D. Hennigan a four-story brick house and 1458 square feet of land at 40 Staniford Street, near Green Street, West End. The total tax value is \$19,300, of which \$7300 appears on the land. The bank also has sold to Mr. Hennigan the four-story and basement brick house and 1954 square feet of land at 45 Garden Street, between Phillips and Revere streets, carrying an assessment of \$16,000, which includes \$7000 land value; two large brick houses situated 30 and 32 Poplar Street, between Chambers and Spring streets, together with 2800 square feet of land. The total value of these houses is \$22,500 including \$7000 on the land; a 3½-story brick house standing on 974 square feet of land at 4 Parkman Street, near North Russell Street, West End. The assessors' value of this is \$7700 and the land carries \$2700 of that amount.

Another property sold is the three-story brick dwelling at 16 Charles River Square, being a new modern residence and 1980 square feet of land extending through to Revere Street, and near Charles Street, in the Charles River Embankment section. The total assessment is \$18,000, and \$4900 of it is land value.

Brookline Apartment Sold

Is reported of a large four-story brick apartment house in Brookline, belonging to Charles T. Cutler, and situated at 9 Summit Avenue. There are nine suites containing all conveniences and 5587 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$57,000. E. C. Hall is the buyer through the office of William E. McCoy & Co., Old South Building.

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Another property sold is the three-story brick dwelling at 16 Charles River Square, being a new modern residence and 1980 square feet of land extending through to Revere Street, and near Charles Street, in the Charles River Embankment section. The total assessment is \$18,000, and \$4900 of it is land value.

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LINE ON SOMME TAKEN OVER BY BRITISH FORCES

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—No official information has ever been forthcoming as to the extent of the French line taken over by the British troops on Christmas night and later. Sir Douglas Haig's communique of Saturday, however, shows that the British are now in front of Roye, 15 miles south of the Somme.

During the Somme fighting, the British and French joined forces near Maricourt, north of the Somme, and the extremity of the right of the French line engaged in that battle was about seven miles south of the Somme. The reference to Roye, therefore, shows that the British have taken over more than the entire French front in the Somme battle.

As has been frequently pointed out by military experts to The Christian Science Monitor representative, while the British have always been anxious to assume a larger part of the burden borne on the west front by England and her ally, the test of that burden is not the length of the line but the strength of the German forces opposite the British and French respectively.

Methodically Evacuated

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—The German positions given up in the Ancre region on the Somme front were demolished positions "methodically evacuated for strategic reasons during the second half of February," writes the military critic of the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau). The new dispositions, he declares, have placed the Germans on firm ground, while the British are struggling in the mud of the Ancre swamps to establish themselves under the fire of the German guns, which have the range of all points in the entire evacuated area.

"The moving back of the line," the writer continues, "was carried out unnoticed by the enemy and without losses. Weak German rear guards masked the move from the enemy and for days held up the British, who were hesitatingly groping their way forward. During all the rear guard combats these German detachments, depending entirely on themselves, inflicted heavy losses upon the British masses slowly rolling ahead.

From the terrible swamps into which the terrain in the Ancre region has been turned by snow, rain and shells, the Germans have withdrawn upon firm ground, while the British are lying in marshy craters under the most unfavorable conditions. The abandoned German trenches and the dugouts, and the demolished villages as well, are hardly distinguishable in the heaps of ruins, while the wells in the region have been filled up and the roads exist only on the maps.

"In the midst of this swamp the British are exposed to the severest weather and to the German fire. All the preparations to the British had previously made have been in vain, and their positions must now be constructed at the expense of heavy sacrifices, as the German batteries know each individual point in the territory. The artillery can be moved forward and emplaced only with the greatest effort and large losses, while the Germans, ready for fresh attacks, are in secure, well-fortified positions prepared long before."

German Retreat on Ancre

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—The "pitifully small booty captured by the British is proof of the classic fashion in which the Germans prepared and carried out the evacuation of their former positions," said an official press agency statement last night, discussing the military situation on the Ancre.

The British, the statement continued, did not even capture small mine throwers nor machine guns, and the number of prisoners they took was less than 50 men. The German rear guards, however, succeeded in capturing seven machine guns and 218 prisoners from a far superior force of the enemy. The forefield of the new German position is still dominated by the Germans. The British riflemen's nests—the only result of their last great attacks—were cleaned.

On the forefield the combats continued, German outposts repulsed small reconnoitering detachments and compelled the British to engage strong bodies which suffered heavy losses in artillery and rifle fire. These small German rear guards again blocked the way of the British by tenacious and desperate resistance, using every bit of covering and rallying forth in surprise attacks from crater and the remnants of trenches.

This tenacious defense forced the British to move ahead their batteries, but the heavy German artillery was ready. Thus, a British battery attempting to fix itself near Butte de Warlencourt on Feb. 27 was shot to pieces in a short time.

Progress Along Tigris

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—British pursuit of Turkish forces out of Kut-el-Amara continues. An official statement from the Mesopotamian expeditionary force last night said:

Three of our gunboats arrived in contact and passed the retreating Turks west of Shumran on the 26th, inflicting heavy losses, capturing or destroying four Turkish steamers and a number of barges and ammunition.

AGENCY EXTENSION FAVORED

Massachusetts House Bill No. 334, a measure before the State Legislature presenting a conservative plan for enlarging the field for free employment agencies, is endorsed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The chamber says that the need for such legislation has been clearly shown with only four offices in Massachusetts, which could easily accommodate more.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Important happenings to record. It read:

Western front: Because of the bad weather the fighting activity has almost without exception remained within moderate limits. Our own enterprises were successful at several places. Near Chilly, between the Somme and the Aves, 18 British were brought in as prisoners; on the road from Etain to Verdun more than 100 French were captured and on both sides of Doller, Upper Alsace, 37 French were taken.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British official report from headquarters in France last night is as follows: This morning we attacked and captured our opponents' front and support lines east of Bouchavesnes on a front of 1200 yards, taking 173 prisoners and three machine guns. During the day we repulsed, with heavy enemy losses, several counterattacks.

East of Gommeourt our opponents continue to yield ground. In this neighborhood we advanced along a two-mile front to an average depth of 1200 yards.

Six prisoners were taken in a successful raid last night northeast of Abaincourt.

During the last 24 hours we have captured a total of 190 prisoners, five machine guns and two trench mortars. A gain of an average depth of one-fourth mile along a front of nearly five miles north of Puisieux-au-Mont and east of Gommeourt was announced on Saturday night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Yesterday's French War Office statement reports the operations as follows:

Detachments of the Oise and the Aisne our detachments penetrated enemy positions south of Novron as far as the second German trench and carried out important destructive work.

An enemy surprise attack directed further west against our posts in the region of Haute Braye failed.

West of the Meuse our batteries took under their fire and dispersed an enemy detachment north of Regnierville.

The activity of the artillery was somewhat violent north and south of the Etain road.

In Alsace we repulsed enemy parties which attacked our posts in the sectors of Ammertzwiller and Burnhaupt. The Germans suffered losses.

Aviation: Three of our bombing squadrons dropped projectiles on the hangars at Frescati, the powder magazine at Bous, blast furnaces at Woelfling, in the region of Saarbrück, and on the railroad station at Delme (Lorraine).

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

East of the Meuse, violent artillery fighting took place in the sector of Bois lauriers. A German attack, after an intense bombardment in the morning in the region north of Eix (Verdun region) was delivered in the afternoon against our positions at Fleveville. Our opponents, who had succeeded in entering our first lines, were completely ejected by our fire and our counterattacks. Our line was completely reestablished.

West of the Meuse we effectively shelled enemy batteries in the vicinity of Malincourt. In the direction of Boureuilles a surprise attack on a hostile trench enabled us to take prisoners.

The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: Feeble cannonading took place.

Sunday—The official report issued by the War Office last night reads:

The artillery was quite active between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region south of Novron and in Alsace in the sector of Burnhaupt. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: The cannonading today was light.

Eastern theater: Artillery activity was displayed along the whole front, especially at the Tchernia bend. Patrol encounters occurred at Majadg and Monastir. Violent actions at Hill 1050 carried out by the Italian troops resulted in the shattering of enemy trenches and the bringing back of prisoners. Enemy counterattacks were repulsed with serious losses.

There has been a heavy snow fall from the Vardar as far as Lake Prespa. From Feb. 27 the aviators have been particularly active.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

PIETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Caucasus front: In Persia our detachments assumed the offensive in the direction of Bjar and occupied the village of Khanikall, two miles south-west of Bjar.

As the result of operations in the Hamadan region the town of Hamadan was captured by our troops on March 2.

Western front: In the neighborhood of the little town of Krevo we made a gas attack which caused alarm in our opponents' trenches.

Rumanian front: There has been reciprocal firing activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Yesterday's Italian official statement says: On the Julian front, on Saturday afternoon, an attempted enemy attack in force east of Gorizia was repulsed with heavy enemy losses. By a counter-attack the Italians captured 32 prisoners, including one officer.

BRITAIN ISSUES STATEMENT ON WAR PRISONERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official repudiation of Dr. Zimmermann's statements as to the treatment of German prisoners in French hands points out that the French reply to the demands formulated by Germany and presented through the United States Minister had to be made by Feb. 15. On the precise date, the French Government replied refuting the accusations, showing no check had been placed on postal correspondence, agreeing, in return for reciprocal treatment, to allow United States Embassy delegates to visit prisoners' camps and offering in return for reciprocal treatment to employ no German prisoners within 20 kilometers of the front. The French Government, it is added, has received no reply to this note.

This statement concludes by referring to documentary and other proofs in French hands showing that, many months before the Germans were employed in the French zone, the Germans themselves were employing French prisoners under the fire of French guns. On the other hand, German prisoners' statements are mentioned as showing the humaneness of French treatment of them.

Care of War Prisoners

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—General von Stein, German War Minister, made a lengthy statement in the Reichstag on Saturday concerning enemy treatment of prisoners of war, especially in France, and said he was sure German countermeasures would not always be executed with sufficient strictness as the German people were always good-natured and sometimes oversentimental in such cases. He had, however, put a stop to the participation of French and English officers in skating parties and said if it were true that war prisoners in Germany were members of workmen's committees for negotiating with employers such nonsense would be stopped.

DUMA DEBATES
ACTION AGAINST
WORKERS' GROUP

(Continued from page one)

of the use of such unparliamentary language. M. Maklakoff caused much amusement by mounting the tribune and requesting the members to exclude him for one sitting, a motion which was carried against the votes of Socialist and Labor members.

Another speaker on the subject of the arrest of workmen described it as a blow at the nation as a whole, declaring the majority in the Duma and the Council of the Empire were criminals, judged by the same standard.

The proceedings in the Council of the Empire have been as interesting as those in the Duma. Opposing forces came into conflict, at once, over the ruling by M. Stcheglovitoff, who was lately appointed president of the Council of the Empire.

The leader of the Left, Professor Grimm, asked leave with, as required by the rules, the support of 10 members that the question of making a declaration outside the order of the day should be submitted to ballot. The president refused and the entire Left and a considerable part of the Center immediately left the chamber in protest.

This was followed next day by a meeting of the Right group in the Council of the Empire, under the chairmanship of M. Treppoff, former Premier.

This meeting decided that M. Stcheglovitoff was exceeding his legal rights in refusing Professor Grimm's request. Thus the entire council repudiated the action of its president.

The feature of the Duma session last week was a speech by Professor Milukoff, who spoke of the internal struggle against untrustworthy elements in the Government itself at a moment when the whole country should have been united. He concluded by declaring that the idea prevailed in the country that Russia could not win with its present Government; then Russia would have to win and would, win without it.

Another speaker, M. Kerenasky of the Labor Party, declared that disorganization such as a strike movement produced was being produced by ministers. This speaker incidentally held that the Allies should refrain from all imperialistic schemes where as M. Milukoff spoke of Constantine as one of the ends for which Russia was fighting.

To sum up the situation, at the moment, the tension in Russian politics continues, but the Duma is in session, and there have been no disturbances of importance. M. Protopoff has not yet appeared in the Duma and the Prime Minister has made no declaration of policy.

JAPAN SAYS NO
PROPOSAL RECEIVED

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan (Monday)—The Kokusai Agency has been authorized categorically to deny that any proposal such as indicated in Dr. Alfred Zimmermann's letter to the German Minister at Mexico has been submitted to Japan at any time or in any form either officially or unofficially. To such a proposal, it is declared, only one reply could have been given.

Statement in Press

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German papers publish a statement concerning instructions sent to the German Minister in Mexico as an official German statement and justify the same.

SHIPPING NEWS

Plenty of fish was on hand as the opening of the wholesale market on the fish pier today with 17 vessels arrived. The heavy demand of a Monday morning was supplied as usual, according to dealers, despite the strike of fishermen. Three of the arrivals, the Gladys & Nellie, Fannie Belle Atwood, and Sadie Nunan, will not sail again unless the skippers sign the agreement with the union, or the strike is settled.

Two vessels have already sailed with union crews, the skippers having granted demands of the union. These boats are the Waltham, Capt. Merton Hutchins, and James & Esther, Capt. Charles McKay. Italian fishermen manning the motor dory fleet put to sea today, spurred on by the demand for fish and the fact that the union men are on strike. Total receipts landed at South Boston today were about 657,000 pounds.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier were quoted per hundredweight today as follows: Haddock \$8@10.50, steak cod \$13.50@14.75, market cod \$7.40, pollock \$8.50@11, large hake \$13.914, small hake \$9@11, and cusk \$7.25@8.50. Arrivals today were: Steamers Surf 129,000 pounds, Swell 130,350, Heroine 132,350, schooners Gladys & Nellie 66,200, Mary E. Sennett 2350, A. W. Black 9500, Gertrude De Costa 21,000, Josephine De Costa 27,800, Progress 24,100, Mary 38,000, F. B. Atwood 24,600, H. L. Marshall 16,500, Hortense 12,500, Sadie Nunan 9000, Topsail Girl 8700, Peerless 2300 flounders and Ethel Huff 1800 cod. Gill netters landed 6500 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester for today's market, no other arrivals being reported.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamer Coastwise, Stromberg, Norfolk.

Tugs C. B. Sanford, Collins, Rockland, towing schooner Herald and barge Baltimore; Joseph O'Riorden, Breckenridge, Portland, towing barge Josephus.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers Pearlmoor, Newport News; Mexico, Havana; Esperanza, Veracruz, Progreso and Havana; Coamo, San Juan; Cannizaro, Hull; Hilarius, Buenos Aires via

FROM SOMEWHERE
IN LONDON

Turning to glance at the new comer who had seated himself at the empty table next to us, we were struck by the evident friendliness of his demeanor. A few remarks interchanged regarding the weather removed the thin layer of ice that is usually on the surface of the informal conversational opening in a big city restaurant, and soon the stranger was chatting freely.

"I wish," he said, "whenever you see an Anzac, a Canadian, or a South African soldier alone, you would make a point of speaking to him. You'd be astonished how much good you could do this way. So many of these boys land over here without a friend, and how should they know better than to get into the wrong hands—of course, some would anyhow, but most wouldn't, if only some one took a little personal interest in them. To give you an instance: I was asked, the other day, to go and help entertain a bunch of Canadian boys at one of these society houses and—well, they weren't being entertained at all, being shown off more the way to describe it. I happened to notice a lad sitting by himself and looking particularly dismal, and so I went and sat down and chatted with him."

"Ever been inside a London club?" I asked him.

"No, sir, and I'm not likely to," was his reply.

"So soon as we could slip away, I took him along to my club and did my best to make him feel at home. The boy seemed greatly touched by this attention and, a few days later, I had a letter from him, from his camp, to say that he was off to the front, and his only regret was that he couldn't see me again to say goodbye and thank me. It seemed to me there was something more for me to do about this, and so I wired him that I was coming down, for the week-end, to the hotel near his camp, and for him to get all the leave he could and spend the time with me."

"Well, sir," and here it seemed as if the stranger's eyes dimmed a little with what was to him a pleasant and tender recollection, "it did one good to see how happy that young Canadian corporal was at seeing his benefactor—for so he regarded me—again. It seemed as though he could talk to me, as though I was his father—he had never known his parents—and when we parted nothing would satisfy him but that he should have my photo. Then he went to France, and I wrote to him every week, just carrying on the same friendly interest in his life and character."

"The last I heard of him was that he had been through a stiff chase and come out without a scratch, and he writes me that he had a letter of mine the day before, and that it just served to hearten him up more than anything else could have done."

"I hope I haven't bored you," he assured him he had not.

"Life's great lesson to me," he went on, "has been that we do so much more with a smile and a kind word than we ever know. And when you didn't freeze up at my speaking to you, I made up my mind to tell you this little incident. You might remember to have a friendly talk with any of those lads from across the seas when you get the chance."

ADMIRAL LACAZE
ON U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine, at a recent sitting of the Chamber, spoke at some length on the subject of submarine warfare in reply to an interpellation made by M. d'Estournelles de Constant. He referred to the fact that the Germans had consistently ignored the Hague Convention findings relating to sea warfare, more particularly that one which provided that never in any circumstances must a ship be sunk whose non-combatant crew had not been placed in safety. Admiral Lacaze went on to quote several cases in point where ships had been torpedoed and the crews left in small boats to face exposure. This being the case, the new German declaration could not affect them. It would find the French people and French sailors calm and resolved to see the war through to the end. The French merchant vessels, continued the Minister of Marine, have been armed for defensive purposes only, and this has been made quite clear in the instructions given the captains. That the submarine warfare will become more intense is due to the larger number of enemy submarines, but against this we are opposing a large development in our means of defense. It should not be believed that the submarine warfare which the Germans have waged against us and against our ally, Great Britain, has produced such considerable results as has been stated. I will quote one figure, that of the imports into France from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. During those 11 months the import of merchandise into our ports rose to \$1,700,000,000. Out of this total we lost 273,000 tons, less than one-half per cent. Up to the present, the German blockade has not produced very bad results, but this does not mean that we have not difficult times ahead of us. But the country will know how to meet them. It is better that it should be realized that the people's everyday life may be affected. But they will know that a price has to be paid for victory, and they will remember the men in the trenches, and those sailors who are fighting at sea, unknown and far from their native land. I have been reproached with not saying enough about these men. But I do not think it necessary. We work silently here and there, and I cannot believe that there could be found in France a single man who could doubt for a single moment that wherever a Frenchman is placed there he will do his duty.

WOOL GROWERS
URGE A CUT IN
EXPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Problems facing the American wool grower, raised by the war were discussed at the fifty-third annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association here recently. It was stated that prices for wool and mutton were soaring. The speakers urged that in so far as possible exportation should be restricted in this country. Before the war the United States received large quantities of wool and mutton from foreign countries. It was said that sheep men of the United States supply only one-third of the wool used or the mutton consumed in this country. The United States has to rely upon importation for the products. The importations have decreased tremendously. South American countries being now about the only purveyors to the United States. The amount of wool and mutton supplied by the South American republics and the amount produced in the United States will not meet the demand of the American public, according to the wool growers. They ask the Government that there be no increase in fees for grazing on national forests, such as proposed.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The teachers of Norfolk House had a meeting Saturday afternoon and the house board will meet tomorrow afternoon. The women's and girls' evening gymnasium classes are planning a costume party for tomorrow night.

At meetings for the neighborhood people to be held at Lincoln House Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, D. Preston Clark will speak on "Health Insurance" and Miss Susan B. Ginn on "Opportunities for Young Women in Industry."

Miss Elizabeth Guttman will give a program of Russian and Yiddish folk-songs at a benefit concert to be held at the Fulleries Monday afternoon, March 12, for the South End Music School. Plans are being made for the school for a recital by pupils from all departments on March 23.

The annual skating carnival at the Boston Arena under the auspices of the Ellis Memorial, last Friday night, was the most successful carnival the settlement has ever held, the attendance passing all previous records and the program being pronounced unusually fine. On Thursday night the Associates Club of Ellis Memorial will hold its monthly meeting.

Representatives of the Boston University Divinity School and of Boy Scout work, addressed the Boys' Forum of Denison House yesterday afternoon on "A Waiting Pacifist" and "Life in the Maine Woods." The program for the neighborhood entertainment Thursday night will be furnished by Barnard Memorial.

The Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse is being used this year for Friday night entertainments for the neighborhood people. These entertainments are varied in character, but the aim is to maintain as high a standard as may be. At present plays are being given in Yiddish, and these of course make a very strong appeal to the people of that district, many of whom know very little English. These plays are being presented by outside groups, who hire the hall just as they would any other playhouse and set their own price of admission. In general the prices for Friday night entertainments, including those given by house members, range from 10 cents to 50 cents.

On March 15 talent from the house will make up a cast which is to present "Shambles," a war play written by Henry T. Schmittkind, and coached by Mrs. Eleanor Wood Whitman. Soon after that the Julius Case Club will repeat "The Lion and the Mouse," which it gave with great success just a few weeks ago. The Tufts College Glee Club will give a concert in April, and various of the many dramatic clubs of the house will present plays from time to time, some of them on Friday nights if the work warrants this privilege, otherwise on some other night in the week. The theater is almost constantly in demand for rehearsals.

Last spring a group of 30 neighborhood people presented a three-act dramatization of "Isaiah," written by Mrs. Whitman, and given with Oriental scenery and in Palestinian costumes. This marked a new departure and proved such a success then and in later presentations that it is to be given in Tremont Temple on March 28. The religious educational schools are taking a special interest in this undertaking; they feel that as a graphic method of presenting and teaching Bible history, it has great possibilities. Part of the proceeds will go to Palestinian relief.

In the playhouse itself, late in the spring, the neighborhood people will present "Jeremiah," the second Bible dramatization to be made by Mrs. Whitman. In time it is hoped the playhouse will become a center for Biblical plays, the plan being to have a new one each year until a complete cycle has been worked out.

The Orlic Club of Hale House, will have a supper Wednesday night. The workers report that the fund, which is to be used for turning one of the halls at Parker Memorial into a gymnasium, is steadily growing.

A program comprising music, readings and a one-act play is planned for the Wednesday meeting of the Mothers' Club of Robert Gould Shaw House.

The Camp Fire Girls and the millinery class of Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House will unite in giving a "stunt" party Friday night.

NOTES ON POLITICS

The common practice of referring to royalist and Venizelist Greece may imply that there is a radical division of Greece into two great political camps. So far as Venizelists are concerned, this is flatly denied. It is denied that there has been any wholesale shifting of sentiment away from M. Venizelos. It is pointed out that public opinion in Athens, however loudly it may be acclaimed as holding this view or that, has no means of expressing itself. The Venizelist printing presses in the Greek capital are still in fragments, and neither news nor views may yet be published which do not suit the Athens Government.

Much interest is being manifested in the measure introduced in the Montana Legislature by Senator George McCone of Dawson County which is designed to replace the present system of primary nominations by a joint primary and convention system. Under the proposed law the delegates and committeemen would be named at the general election, and the nominees on the various tickets would be officially chosen in a convention of such delegates. The proposed law would do away with a large portion of the expense attached to the present system of choosing candidates at a nominating election.

In his first speech in the British House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the supposed—some people would say, unmistakable—decline of parliamentary control over the executive. He remarked that personally the French system of control by parliamentary committees had always appealed to him, and added that the matter would be inquired into. The recess, it now appears, was taken advantage of for this purpose and a most careful examination was made of the working of the system in France. These parliamentary committees are part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of political life. Ministers appear before them at their own or the committees' request, and information is secured by the latter which could not be given publicly. The system has been roundly condemned, among others by ministers who have tended to regard the cross-questioning by deputies as an unmitigated nuisance. It has been equally vigorously defended, as having repeatedly saved the country from serious blundering by incompetent or ill-informed ministers. The considered judgment of the British Government after inquiry is that it would be very undesirable to make the change.

With Speaker Sergio Osmeña slated for the Secretary of the Interior portfolio, and many other names proposed of those likely to accept other berths in the Philippine Cabinet, discussion in local political circles points to an upsetting of the Nationalist plans, says the Times. The disturbance is impending, according to a Government official, and may be brought about by the reluctance of Manuel Quezon to accept the commerce and police portfolio. Osmeña has already evinced an unwillingness to become a member of the Cabinet, unless accompanied by Senate President Quezon.

So far nothing untoward, from the point of view of the reactionary party, has occurred as the result of the reassembly of the Russian Duma. Even in the streets there were only a few minor demonstrations of popular disapproval on the opening day; but no disorder. The clouds are beginning to gather, however. Already the Progressive bloc has proposed a motion asking the Government to reorganize itself, "with a view to the more effective grappling with the difficulties created by the war." The bloc has thus indicated its policy at the outset, and the Progressives in Russia have, in recent times, acquired a way of achieving what they aim at.

Organized workmen of South Carolina, through the State Federation of Labor, will demand that the General Assembly at its current session provide for a general election at which the people may say whether or not the suffrage shall be extended to women. The federation heartily favors "votes for both." An elaborate program of proposed legislation has been drafted by the executive committee of the federation: Requiring statewide compulsory school attendance; increasing the number of State factory inspectors; raising the minimum fine for violation of the child labor laws to \$50; increasing to \$50 the minimum fine for mercantile establishments that employ women after 10 o'clock at night; outlawing the employment of women for over 10 hours the day, over 60 hours the week, or after 10 o'clock at night; forbidding conditionally the employment of children under 16 years of age in textile mills; providing for a State Bureau of Labor; making seven months the minimum public school term; requiring that motion picture machine operators in houses accommodating more than 200 persons be licensed by the State after examination.

A recent protest by paper manufacturers in Massachusetts to a legislative committee against a bill shortening the legal hours of the paper industry, on the ground that further restrictive legislation would make competition harder with paper manufacturers in states where little stress is laid on labor legislation, was followed by unanimous adoption by both branches of the Legislature of resolutions urging an amendment to the Federal Constitution that would give Congress power to regulate the hours of labor throughout the country. The protest of these paper makers was not so much against the schedule of shorter hours as against a shifting of the balance of competition in favor of their competitors. Let Congress pass the laws bearing on hours of labor, they argued, so that manufacturers in all parts of the country would be on an equal footing as regards this important cost item.

AUSTRALIAN
STATE CLAIMS
FOR MONEY LOANS

Subject Discussed at Conference
Between State Treasurers and
Prime Minister

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—An assembly of state treasurers presented themselves before the Prime Minister and the federal treasurer in Melbourne recently, to urge the claims of their individual states for loan money. The advances required were more than Mr. Hughes is prepared to make, and it is more than probable that Mr. Holman, the Premier for New South Wales, will make an early trip to Great Britain this year, in order to "feel" the London money market. The strict economy urged upon the Australian states seems not to be contemplated by them, not at any rate while loans are available. The demands of New South Wales, especially, do not in any wise tend to decrease.

At a financial conference in November, 1915, the Commonwealth Government bound themselves to borrow £5,940,000, to provide for State loan requirements up to Dec. 31, 1916. Subsequently it agreed to borrow off the London market £7,450,000 annually, until one year after the end of the war, while it was to be the sole borrower for all the states, with the exception of New South Wales. The other states were authorized to borrow locally to the extent of £3,510,000 for 1916, and £4,332,000 for 1917. If, however, they found it necessary to exceed the amount permitted for 1917, they reserved the right to call a conference and discuss the subject.

The shares of the individual states of the London loan for this year were allotted as follows:

State	Amount
Victoria	£1,720,000
Queensland (including special loan)	£500,000
South Australia	£2,962,000
Western Australia (including special loan)	£2,080,000
Tasmania	£16,000

Of the money that could be raised locally the allocation was:

State	Amount
Victoria	£781,000
Queensland	£28,000
South Australia	£28,000
Western Australia	£73,000
Tasmania	£34,000

The question of loans for the states practically monopolized the discussion at the Premier's conference. Other questions, however, were opened, especially with reference to the repatriation of returned soldiers, put forward by New South Wales, and including certain recommendations made by the trustees of the Repatriation Fund.

- The agenda for the whole conference included also:
- (1) Repayment by Commonwealth for railway services rendered by the states (Victoria).
 - (2) Channel of communication for Premier's conferences. Proposed appointment of secretary with salary, contributed by all the states (New South Wales).
 - (3) War precautions act. Supplementary regulations 19. Proposal that the Crown (State Governments) should be exempt from provisions of Commonwealth moratorium (Queensland).
 - (4) Proposed Commonwealth tax on amusements. Proposed reservations of sources of taxation for states (Western Australia).
 - (5) War Council's expenditure; question of Commonwealth payment (Victoria).
 - (6) Recruiting by voluntary enlistment (Queensland).
 - (7) Railway passes for life; interstate recognition (Queensland).

OPPOSITION TO
COLORED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Prime Minister recently received a deputation on the subject of the importation of colored labor into Great Britain. The deputation was organized by the Triple Industrial Alliance (Railwaymen, Transport Workers, and Miners) and consisted of Mr. Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers, Federation, and Mr. Robert Williams, secretary; Mr. Albert Bellamy, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary; Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, and Mr. Thomas Ashton, secretary. The deputation laid before Mr. Lloyd George a series of resolutions passed by the alliance at a recent meeting, protesting against any attempt to introduce colored labor into the country. Objection was taken to "the sinister movement which is now in operation to import colored labor into this country," and the Joint Executive Council expressed "its irrevocable opposition to any and every effort in this direction," and further called upon the whole organized labor movement of Great Britain to take steps immediately to put a stop to the movement. At the same meeting a resolution was passed protesting against the extended use of Chinese and other Asiatics in Admiralty transport ships and the Mercantile Marine in general, unless and until the services of British seamen and seamen of friendly alien nations had been utilized to the fullest extent.

PRODUCTION OF POTASH
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total production of potash salts and potash products in the United States in 1916 was close to 10,000 tons of potash with a net value at point of shipment of at least \$3,500,000, figured at the prevailing selling prices. This is ten times the value of the production reported for 1915, says the United States Geological Survey.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Henry Franklin Belknap Gilbert, whose symphonic poem or ballet, "The Dance in Place Congo," will, it is announced, be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, next season, is a native of Somerville and a resident of Cambridge, Mass. His first musical training he got at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and then for three years he studied composition with Edward MacDowell as master. He first appeared as a composer of songs in 1891, and in 1897 produced his first important work for an orchestra. The years that have since come and gone have shown him working faithfully and rewardingly in the realms of Indian (American) folklore and the American Negro melodies, and producing works that have attracted more attention in Europe possibly than in the United States. In practical exposition as well as in theoretical interpretation of the interrelations of music and humor he holds a unique position among contemporary artists.

Harrison W. Craver, now librarian of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been selected to be chief librarian for the United Engineering Societies in New York City. The collection of which he will soon take charge is one of the finest collections of technical literature in the country, and is constantly growing in importance. It is housed in the superb clubhouse which Mr. Carnegie's munificence provided for this organization. Mr. Craver specialized in chemistry when a student, and after getting his degree and his professional training, served as a chemist for large manufacturing concerns in Western Pennsylvania. In 1900 he first associated himself with the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library as a special librarian on technical physical and chemical topics, and with intervals of return to business and professional advisory work, he has since been connected with the library ever since, becoming full librarian in 1908.

Gilbert Monell Hitecheek, senior United States Senator from Nebraska, who, by reason of Senator Stone's withdrawal from the post of the Administration's representative on the Foreign Relations Committee, assumes that important duty, cannot be described as one of the most belligerent members of the Senate. But his "pacifist" tendencies are subordinated now to support of the President and a majority of the Senate. He studied in Germany, took the law course at the University of Michigan, settled in Omaha and began to practice his profession. But journalism and the power it gives a man and citizen attracted him and in 1885 he established an evening paper which was so successful that in the course of time he came to own a morning and Sunday journal as well, and out of his properties he has acquired wealth and public importance that led to his election to the House of Representatives in the Fifty-eighth Congress. He also served in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses. In 1910 he won both the Democratic Party nomination and the popular primary nomination for United States Senator, and the State Legislature ratified the choice in 1911. He has just been reelected to sit in the Senate until 1923.

James Pittendrigh Macgillivray, R. S. LL. D., whose fine national memorial to Gladstone was recently unveiled in Edinburgh by Lord Rosebery, is a sculptor and the son of a sculptor, his father being William Ewen Macgillivray. Pittendrigh Macgillivray is a native of Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, and is an LL. D. of the University of Aberdeen. At one period he devoted a considerable part of his time and energy to painting, and there is little doubt that his work in this direction contributed to his development as a sculptor. He was a pupil of William Brodie, R. S. A., and John Mossman, H. R. S. A., and has the distinction of being the only member of the "Glasgow School" to devote himself to sculpture. Faithful and solid craftsmanship is a characteristic of Dr. Macgillivray's work, and each figure in the Gladstone memorial was done from the living model, and down to the smallest touch and detail, is the individual work of the sculptor himself. Among Dr. Macgillivray's other works are the Dr. Peter Low Memorial in Glasgow Cathedral, a statue of the poet, Robert Burns, at Irvine, and a memorial to John Knox in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.

NIAGARA POWER COST
AVERAGES \$9.10 A H. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Following a meeting of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Sir Adam Beck announced that the Niagara system for 12 months ending Oct. 31, 1916, showed a surplus of \$184,701.77, over and above expenses, interest, operation, maintenance and sinking fund. Total expenses were \$1,686,958.33, and total receipts \$2,033,792.32, the surplus given representing the balance after allowances were made for several new municipalities.

The amount invested in the Niagara system now amounts to \$5,222,995.92. Last year the power consumed averaged 109,583 horsepower, at an average cost of \$9.10 per horsepower.

During the year Toronto's percentage of expenses was \$450,300.29, and profits \$547,025.20, the surplus representing 4 per cent on the total capital cost to the city in connection with the distributing system.

The Severn, Port Arthur and Peterboro systems also show that they have been operated at a considerable profit.

MAJOR SHEDD PROMOTED

Major Benjamin B. Shedd, first defense command, Coast Artillery, M. N. G., was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by vote of the line officers, Saturday evening, in South Armory. Capt. Marshall S. Holbrook, commanding the Roxbury City Guard, was chosen to succeed Major Shedd.

SPECIAL METHOD
IN GLASGOW FOR
LIQUOR BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A very important scheme was lately put forward by the Central Control Board (liquor traffic) in connection with the regulation of the liquor business in the area of Glasgow contiguous to the docks. The board have always made it their policy to consider each area as a problem by itself, and to devise a special plan for any area with special local difficulties. In general, however, the board's method in such districts has been the buying out of the trade, or prohibition, but in Glasgow the method adopted is that of supervision, the licenses being left undisturbed, but care being taken, by means of the appointment of a staff of supervisors, to see that the trade is carried on in accordance with the wishes of the Central Control Board.

The following is an official statement of the scheme:

The Central Board of Control (liquor traffic), after careful consideration, have resolved to exercise over certain licensed premises in an area in the immediate vicinity of the Glasgow docks the powers of the supervision of licensed premises which are conferred on them by the regulations under the Defense of the Realm Act. It is meanwhile proposed to apply to the licensing authorities for 50 to 60 licensed premises in the area in question. The board have remitted to a committee—the local members of which are Col. John M. Denny and Sir Thomas Munro—to carry the scheme into operation; and they have at the same time appointed Mr. Andrew Bailantyne to act as their supervisor, along with such staff of inspectors, etc., as may be found necessary. The proposal does not involve the acquiring by the board of any of the licensed premises, but is directed toward their close supervision, with a view to securing that the sale of intoxicating liquor is conducted with due regard to national efficiency. The ordinary police administration of the area will continue as heretofore.

For various reasons Glasgow is a more difficult problem for the Central Control Board to handle than almost any other. The question of drinking has become a species of political quarrel between masters and men in most areas. The workers long ago took great umbrage at their employers' allegations of excessive drinking among them, and now any proposal by the employer for drinking restrictions is certain to be met by counterproposals by the men coupled with signs of a disposition to resist any such measures. The present experiment of the Central Board is therefore aimed at seeing what can be done by measures short of prohibition and purchase, while safeguarding the "privilege of legitimate refreshment." The supervision applies not so much to an area as to specific premises, but the board have power to bring other premises under view if the present measure has the effect of diverting traffic to houses further from the dock. There are good grounds for thinking that the board have not acted hastily, and the naval authorities, in particular, have long been anxious for drastic regulations of the drinking traffic with a view to relieving the congestion and delay in connection with the transport service at the docks. It is thought that the supervisors may begin by eliminating the evil of "carrying-out" and consequent drinking at work, but if the supervisory method fails, the board, it is understood, will not hesitate to adopt the more decided measure familiar in some other areas.

NATIONAL SERVICE
CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The opening stages of the campaign for national service are being pushed forward with the utmost dispatch. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has recently sent a letter to Lord Rhonda, inviting the cooperation of the Local Government Board, in which he intimates his intention of immediately issuing an appeal for volunteers to enroll in the industrial army for national service. To bring the appeal home to the people concerned, Mr. Chamberlain states, he turned first to the local authorities whose aid was invoked for military recruiting in the earlier stages of the war, and whose assistance he wants first in organizing local recruiting campaigns for the industrial army, and second in providing suitable premises for the necessary local committees for the interviewing of volunteers in regard to their qualifications; and, if possible, some staff assistance.

It will be necessary, Mr. Chamberlain states, in order to obtain a large number of volunteers to open a vigorous recruiting campaign. This, he considers, can best be done locally by those who know the conditions. For this purpose, he advises that local committees should be formed to arrange for meetings and so on. He also proposes that the local secretaries of the political associations should be invited to assist in planning and executing the campaign. Commissioners of national service, Mr. Chamberlain states, have already been appointed covering the whole country, and they, or their subcommissioners, will place themselves in communication with the local authority. An organizing staff has also been established at headquarters in London to give assistance where required, but Mr. Chamberlain points out that he would prefer to rely chiefly on the local authorities as being those who will know best the most effective means by which the people may be reached.

In response to this letter the Local Government Board has issued a circular letter to chairmen, lord mayors and mayors of county councils, boroughs, urban districts and rural districts, asking for their hearty cooperation in the scheme, and setting forth the kind of assistance which would be most useful in forwarding the work.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Democracy Must Be Efficient

BOSTON GLOBE—The time for us to be thoroughly aroused has come. It will not be altogether easy. We have been, as a people, shamefully wasteful. We have resented even such interference in our affairs as mere conservation measures. We can do no longer. The rest of the world has gone into the efficiency business, and peace or war, so must we. These vast resources of ours must be mobilized for defense, and hence, let us hope, for peace. . . . They have talked contemptuously of "America's wooden sword." But there is a wood native to America known as hickory. Finally, such a stock-taking and such a clearing of decks would be worth our while even if peace came tomorrow, which it will not. War has forced economy and organization on Europe. And if war does not force it on us, peace will. It is quite probable that we stand, today, between two eras: that self-defense will compel us to do tomorrow those things which yesterday we refused to do from humanitarianism or self-interest. They say democracy cannot be efficient, do they? Well, we must show them.

Twelve-Cent Milk

PEORIA STAR—It is now announced that milk in Chicago will soon be 12 cents a quart, and, according to press dispatches, the announcement has created a "riot of indignation." Well, well, well. Why should all this indignation be visited upon the milkman? Are not prices on every other commodity and necessity mounting skyward? Why should the whole world pause and begin to belabor the honest milkman because he proposes to get in on this sort of thing? So long as we must pay double and quadruple for everything else there would appear no good reason why the milkman should not get his. Hogs sold on the Chicago market recently for \$13 a hundred. They may go to \$14 a hundred. It is but a few years since the honest farmer was glad to get 7 cents a pound. He was then contracting butter for 21 cents a pound the year around. Eggs in summer time sold for four dozen for a quarter, and sometimes he took it out in trade with the grocer. Those days have passed. The war and a period of free trade legislation have settled the business and have also settled the consumer.

Serving the Country

BUFFALO EXPRESS—One of the resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on Monday pledged the chamber "to the principle that the business men of the country shall supply all services, commodities and inventions required by the national Government at prices which will yield a profit no greater than would be received in similar transactions with private customers." This is the first formal response to the recent statement made by the officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that it was the sense of the national body that only fair profits be taken in dealing with the Government and outlining a plan whereby general and local committees would be prepared to work with Government officials in placing contracts advantageously and fairly. Doubtless the action taken by the New York Chamber of Commerce will be followed by similar action by other organizations in all parts of the country.

Farm Training

KANSAS CITY TIMES—Special interest attaches to the sessions of the School Garden Association of America, in connection with the National Education Association, because of the effort now making to bring the waste land of Kansas City under cultivation. The problem is not a local one. As indicated by the existence of the garden association, the necessity of training children as well as country children in agriculture, is recognized throughout the country. The pressure of the high cost of living has given renewed emphasis to this fact. The problem has been attacked to a degree by the Federal Government, by the states and by the cities. What is needed now is to connect up all these agencies for effective cooperation. Under the existing law, the Smith-Lever Act, the appropriation made by the Government for distribution among the states for school training is kept away from the cities. This means that the cities are excluded also from the State funds which are voted to match the Government's appropriation. But it has become apparent that there is a big vacant lot problem in most cities, and there is also the problem of barring the young people of cities from the great profession of agriculture. There seems to be no good reason why State and Nation should withhold agricultural training aid from the cities, while bestowing it on the rural districts, at a time when the cities are increasingly feeling the need of this sort of training for boys and girls.

VICTORIA TERMINAL PLAN

VICTORIA, B. C.—Formal application by the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company for the 26 acres of the former Songhees reserve area to be utilized by the company for its Victoria terminals, has been received by Hon. John Oliver, Minister of Railways, says the Colonist. The application follows the recent visit here of Sir William Mackenzie, president of the company, who discussed with the Government matters affecting the relations between the company and Government. The company does not offer any figure for the land but merely makes application for it.

HORSES' SHOES TO BE SHOWN

A conference on horse shoeing will be held by the Boston Work Horse Relief Association at the Bevere House tomorrow night. New designs of shoes, especially suited for draft horses, will be exhibited. Addresses will be made by A. B. Root, C. A. McCallan, and others.

released John Ness, first baseman, the Columbus American Association. Ness has made no move. He previously had announced that he would not submit to the salary decrease which the transfer entailed.

ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE NEW BRITISH ARMIES

Organization and Training of
Units Described in Statement
From "Authoritative Source"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an account published by the War Office and referred to as from an "authoritative source," the organization and training of the new armies which came into being on the first outbreak of war in August, 1914, is described. The account, which is to be issued in three parts, deals in part I with the first period of less well organized training, viz., August, 1914, to December, 1915, and shows in part many difficulties which had to be surmounted. Part II will take up the narrative from early in 1916 and onwards, when the preliminary stages and difficulties had been overcome, and a well organized system set up. Part III will touch on the development and training of special corps, such as the R. E., R. A. Machine Gun Corps etc. This last part will overlap parts I and II to some extent. The account opens with a reference to the army that went out to Mons, to which it refers as probably the best trained army, trained in peace time, that ever left England, pointing out that so far as such training could go regimental officers and men could hardly have been improved. There was available also for the first time a highly trained general staff.

These ends had been accomplished by a steady attention to and removal of the drawbacks and want of training that were found to exist during the long drawn out Boer War, in which the sturdy farmers and their helpers taught the British army lessons that have since been put to good account. After that war the number of officers taking a keen interest in their work became almost the total, instead of a small percentage, and the various staff colleges (one being in India), cavalry and other schools were greatly extended and developed. Part of the expeditionary force was trained under the men who would lead them in war in a practical way such as had never before been seen in England. "The endurance and marching power, the skill at arms, the intelligence, and above all, the morale of the soldiers of this fine body of men, had been brought to the pitch which enabled them to add another laurel to England's military record in the great retreat from Mons."

This high standard was the new army's ideal and though in the short time available, months, instead of years, the ideal was in some respects unattainable, their work in the field shows the large measure of success reached. The account divides the periods of training into two, it being pointed out that in the first period, August, 1914, to the end of 1915, there were many difficulties to surmount which prevented the best of training and organization, and until Lord Derby's group system was introduced in October, 1915, the number of recruits on any day could not be estimated, those who came had to be put into training somehow at once so their proper division according to standard of fitness could not be carried out.

Urgent need of reinforcements curtailed training, shortness of equipment and instructors made it more difficult, so that in a word, the training was not the same thing as that of 1916. In the latter year the numbers of recruits coming were known, whole divisions as fresh units were not so urgently required, instructors were more plentiful and, indeed, it was a case of living and learning by experience.

In military experience of small operations all over the world the British army has far surpassed all others and this experience has given rise to resource, independence and self-reliance in both officers and men. This, it is claimed, helps the British soldier to that quality of never knowing when he is beaten—a quality shared by the French—another peculiarity is the strong regimental feeling of esprit de corps which exists in every regiment and is fostered with the greatest care, so that every man feels that his and his alone is the finest regiment in the army, and this loyalty to his regiment leads to loyalty to the army. In spite of recent military service acts the British army remains in character fundamentally a volunteer army.

The training is given "in a spirit of loyalty," self-reliance, "a spirit in which the officer leads" and the man follows—"noblesse oblige"—because the officer and noncommissioned officer have been taught by the traditions of the British army, handed on by the few men of the old army left to train them, to look after their men, to put their comfort before their own, to join in their games until, in Field Marshal Lord Wolsey's words, "they regard him as one of themselves, a companion and a friend. For and with such a man they will brave any danger or endure any amount of privation."

"It is a broad minded and tolerant method which insists on smartness, on duty and discipline and high courage and courtesy, but not on hate: now it has become a code of morality, one may almost call it, taught systematically in the training establishments for officers and N. C. O.s at home and in France."

Several extracts are given from notes prepared for one of the army schools in France, on such subjects as patriotism, giving as an example 90,000 Boers fighting the whole British Empire for 2½ years: Comfort of the men in billets: making a man who joins your company feel "at home." No one, the writer points out, who watched the long columns of recruits in the early days of the war and saw the straight brave look in their eyes could fail to see that this was the kind of man ready to respond to such train-

ITALY'S TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The increasing general dissatisfaction with the present railway service in Italy, particularly the freight service, has induced the Giornale d'Italia to obtain a statement as to railway conditions and problems from Signor de Corne, the general manager of the State railways. This official pointed out that before Italy's declaration of war, the amount of rolling stock at the disposal of the railways was scarcely sufficient for the ordinary traffic according to the regular allowance of a truck for every 3300 litres' worth of goods and a locomotive for every 100,000 litres' worth of goods annually. Since the war but little had been added to this rolling stock owing to the difficulty of obtaining material either from home or from abroad; while as to military needs more trucks were required at present than at the time of the initial mobilization, when special trains were run at a high speed all in one direction and without intermediate stops. Now the military transports were of a very varied nature, running in different directions, hence they could not be effected so expeditiously, and necessitated the employment of a larger number of trucks. On several lines over 100 trains a day passed, while there were some over which more than 120 trains ran in the 24 hours, and at some of the principal stations the number of trains a day reached 300, 320 and even 350.

Ordinary traffic, Signor de Corne continued, was also being carried on under abnormal conditions owing to the closing of the Adriatic ports. Many of the goods now landed at the Mediterranean ports must be carried farther by rail than formerly, and the inland traffic had also become heavier, in view of the fact that goods formerly obtained locally now had to be procured from a distance. This wood for fuel now traveled from Falconara Albanese to Schio, charcoal from Naples to Adria, salt from Trapani to Domodossola and so forth. The distance covered annually by each loaded truck had risen from 9829 kilometers in 1913-1914 to 11,189 kilometers in 1915-1916, and the average load of each truck from 8.60 tons to 9.69 tons. The various agricultural services had also required more trucks this year than last. During the vintage of 1916, 62,916 trucks were employed, against 45,449 in 1915, for the sugar industry 50,000 trucks compared with 40,000; the tomato industry of Campania employed 4000 trucks in 1916 against 2800 in 1915, while for the transport of oranges and lemons from Calabria and Sicily 9980 trucks were used up to Dec. 31, 1916, and 5603 trucks in 1915, and of these 4000 trucks crossed the frontier and were thus detained longer. Again, during 1916 103,000 trucks carried fertilizers as compared with 92,600 the preceding year, while during the second half of the year 30,024 trucks, against 24,186, were loaded with provisions, and within four months alone 5000 trucks transported rice, as compared with an insignificant number last year.

It was owing to these large consignments, in addition to the military transports, that the less important traffic had had to suffer, Signor de Corne observed, especially as many causes combined to lessen the actual serviceability of the trucks, such as slowness in loading and unloading, owing to the scarcity of men, animals, and vehicles, the dim lighting at many stations and so forth. In 1916, he added, 3000 trucks and 100 locomotives were ordered from America, the first consignment of which was expected shortly, while another 3000 trucks and 50 locomotives were being constructed in Italy, but the difficulty of procuring material and the demands made upon the factories by the military authorities retarded the work, so that orders entered before the war were still awaiting fulfillment. Owing to this difficulty in increasing the quantity of rolling stock, no hope was entertained of immediate improvement in the railway service, but meanwhile special attention was being paid to the upkeep of the present stock, so that only about 6½ per cent of the whole number of trucks available was held up for repairs, and the proportion was the same as regards locomotives.

RECENT CONSPIRACY
CASE AT LAHORE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The hearing of the second supplementary conspiracy case at Lahore has ended, and six of the accused have received capital sentences, while an equal number have been sentenced to imprisonment and transportation and the remainder have been discharged. The judgment of the special tribunal devoted a considerable amount of attention to the German influences at work in this connection. Dealing with the career of Jodh Singh, an informer in the case, the judgment says: "He is, we understand, the son of a kanungo (village official) in the Rawalpindi District, and he went to Vancouver in 1907. From Canada he drifted to England, and in 1908 first came into contact with Hardyal at the famous 'India House.' From there he went to Berlin, where he got employment for three years, learning German in the ordinary course. In 1911 he migrated to Brazil to serve a German firm there, but before he went the well-known Mme. Cama, a seditionist in Paris, had tried with some success to inflame him. In Rio he saw the Ghadr newspaper, and he became an active supporter of it, and in February, 1915, he came across Ajit Singh, a se-

ditionist of 1907, who was masquerading as a Muhammadan. At Ajit Singh's instigation he set out for Berlin for revolutionary work, receiving from the German Consul at Rio 1000 milreis for his expenses. . . . He reached Berlin in March, 1915, and there met Hardyal, and one Chattopadhyay, Barkat Ulla, Dr. Hafiz, Prabhakar and Pillai, all well-known revolutionists, who were the leaders of the Indian Revolutionary Society in Berlin. This society, which aimed at establishing a republic in India, held constant meetings attended by Turks, Egyptians and German officials, and most noteworthy of all, German former professors and former missionaries, who in their time had received the hospitality of the British Government in India, and Hardyal and Chattopadhyay were in daily communication with the German Foreign Office." The reference to the part played by German former missionaries in the plot has aroused special indignation in India, and has strengthened the case against the readmittance of German missionaries into India at the close of the war.

SPEECHES BEFORE
LUXEMBURG CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—According to a report from Luxembourg to the Kölnische Zeitung, Herr Thorn, the Minister of State, recently announced in the Luxembourg Chamber that a communication had been received from Germany to the effect that she would place no obstacle in the way of the importation of goods from Holland provided she herself were used as an intermediary. She had also undertaken, he said, to see that Luxembourg obtained the bread rations required, and to supply her with necessary foodstuffs from her own store. This announcement, which was favorably received by the Chamber, has more or less banished, the Cologne paper's informant observed, the fear of famine which has latterly dogged the steps of the Grand Duchy, entirely cut off as it is from the rest of the world.

The German organ further quoted declarations made by several Luxembourg deputies recently in the course of a debate on the future of Luxembourg. One member of the Right, it appears, observed that he did not suppose for an instant that a single member of the Chamber could contemplate the possibility of a change in the conditions in which the Nation had hitherto existed. He was followed by a deputy of the Left who declared that Luxembourg's war aims were very simple, and that it was both his right and his duty to proclaim them. Luxembourg wished to remain free and independent, or rather to become so again, faithful to her past.

Herr Thorn said in the course of his reply: I share your hopes. The Government cherishes the unshakable moral conviction that the country will neither be incorporated in the territory of its neighbors on its right, nor of those on its left. The speeches from the throne at the beginning of the war proclaimed before the world that our rights, although they have been ignored, are indefeasible. Our sovereign's protestation has lost nothing of its vigor. No concession is possible in this domain. We will allow no opportunity to pass without invoking, despite the facts, the independence of the Grand Duchy, the inalienability of its territory, our faith in treaties. The new ministry will remain faithful to the traditions that have assured us a modest but honorable place among the nations, and which are the pledge of our future. While awaiting, in conformity with the declarations made by the German Chancellor at the Reichstag sitting on Aug. 4, 1914, the day of full reparation for the losses caused us, the attitude of our Government in its dealings with the belligerents will secure that punctilious respect which our dignity and our neutrality command.

NATIONAL SERVICE
FOR BRITISH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is stated that many offers of individual service from women have been received by the Director-General of National Service since the announcement was made that a women's department was in process of formation. Much enthusiasm has been shown in the national cause, and many inquiries made. Mrs. Tennant, director of the women's department, however, wishes it to be made known that at present individual offers of service should not be registered at the London headquarters, except in connection with the clerical staff of the department. It is proposed to organize strictly in relation to an ascertained demand, and Mrs. Tennant states that it would greatly facilitate the work if offers of service could be held over till the plans of the director-general are more fully developed. Arrangements to this end will be set on foot with all possible expedition, but in

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ditionist of 1907, who was masquerading as a Muhammadan. At Ajit Singh's instigation he set out for Berlin for revolutionary work, receiving from the German Consul at Rio 1000 milreis for his expenses. . . . He reached Berlin in March, 1915, and there met Hardyal, and one Chattopadhyay, Barkat Ulla, Dr. Hafiz, Prabhakar and Pillai, all well-known revolutionists, who were the leaders of the Indian Revolutionary Society in Berlin. This society, which aimed at establishing a republic in India, held constant meetings attended by Turks, Egyptians and German officials, and most noteworthy of all, German former professors and former missionaries, who in their time had received the hospitality of the British Government in India, and Hardyal and Chattopadhyay were in daily communication with the German Foreign Office." The reference to the part played by German former missionaries in the plot has aroused special indignation in India, and has strengthened the case against the readmittance of German missionaries into India at the close of the war.

SPEECHES BEFORE LUXEMBURG CHAMBER

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the meantime volunteers cannot be enrolled or drafted. Mrs. Tennant particularly hopes that no woman already occupied will leave her present work, paid or voluntary, until a definite announcement is made by the department as to the lines of future development. Although it has been impossible for Mrs. Tennant and Miss Markham to receive personally the large number of visitors who have called at the offices, notes have been made of proposals and recommendations.

PEACE LECTURE AT AMHERST

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will give the first of two lectures of the Henry Ward Beecher Foundation series at Amherst on Thursday and Friday of this week. His subject will be "The League to Enforce Peace."

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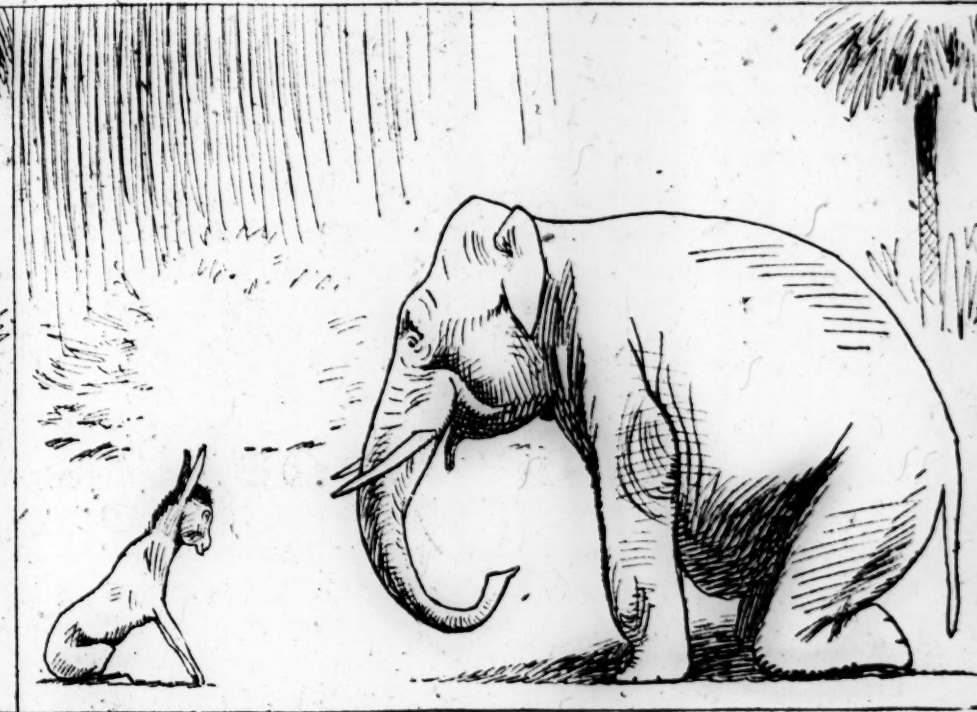
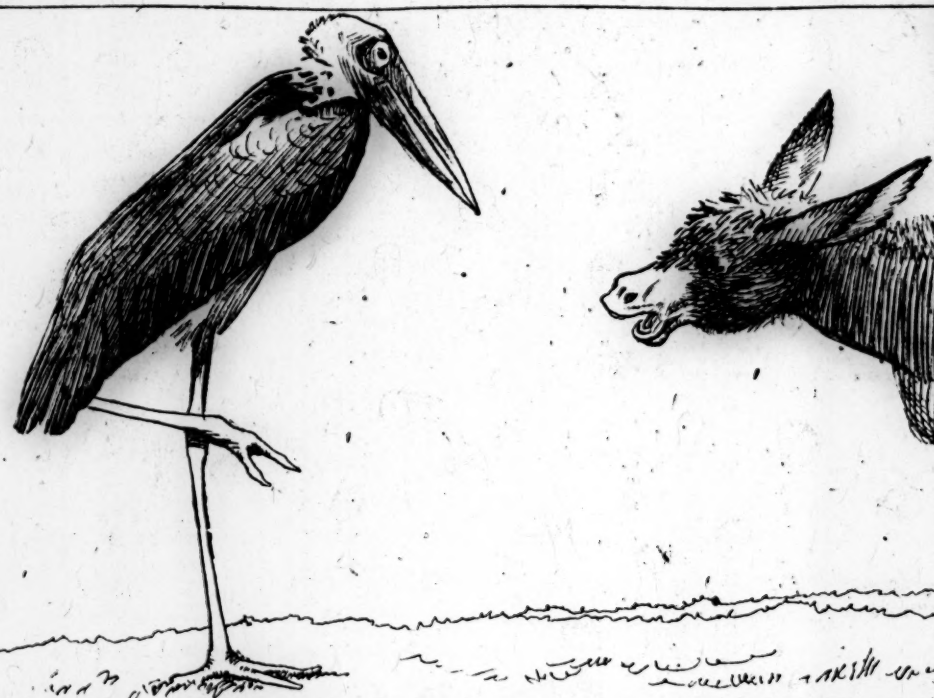
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Donkey Wonders How Anything Which Began So Well Can Finish So Badly



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It has already been observed in these columns that no one in the jungle understood the language of the donkey. Had any member of the Busyville Bees' party understood donkey talk, the incident which I am about to relate probably would never have happened.

One day the donkey was taking a drink from the pool, and, noticing the reflection of his head in the water, he began thinking what fine large ears

he had. Then he began flapping his ears up and down. They reminded him of birds' wings. The thought occurred to him that he should be able to use his ears, as the birds use their wings, to fly.

"Many birds fly with wings much smaller than my ears," said the donkey to himself. "To be sure, no donkey has ever flown. But this, no doubt, is simply a sign that the honor of being the first donkey to fly with his ears has been reserved for me. I will consult General Stork. He knows all about flying."

When the donkey stood before General (formerly Adjutant) Stork and wagged his ears, and made a long speech in donkey talk, the General understood never a word of it, and had not the slightest idea what the donkey was getting at. But the General dislikes to appear ignorant on any subject whatsoever. Moreover, he reflected, it couldn't make much difference

anyway what a donkey was saying. So he nodded his head solemnly in reply to the donkey, and said a few words in bird language, which the donkey, in his turn, did not understand, but which he was quite satisfied was a hearty endorsement of his plan to fly.

Leaving the General still standing on one leg, with the other forming the figure 4, the donkey went in search of the rest of the party. Having rounded them all up, he made it clear to them, by signs, that he wished them to accompany him up the great cliff which

rose out of the jungle. The ascent was so steep that all were glad when they reached the top, but the slow-moving, panting bear was even gladder than the rest, for it was a very hard hill to climb. When they had all caught their breath again, the donkey made his explanation:

"I propose to fly from the top of the cliff down, rather than from the bottom up," he concluded, for he reasoned, and correctly, that for a mere beginner at learning to fly it should be easier

to fly from the top down than from the bottom up.

He then took little runs about in various directions, flapping his ears violently, and before anyone could stop him he had jumped from the top of the cliff. The flight was a success, so far as it went. The donkey found that flying was very exhilarating, and was glad that he had made the discovery. He had a vision of the future when the air would be full of flying donkeys. Rising importantly from the cliff above, there would be a statue of

himself, benefactor of all donkeys. But his dream was rudely interrupted

when he landed suddenly plump upon the elephant, who was taking a snooze at the base of the cliff. The elephant's dream was interrupted, too. When the rest of the party arrived (they scrambled down as they had gone up, not taking the air line as had the donkey), they found the donkey and the elephant still staring at each other. The donkey was wondering how anything which started out so well could fall so utterly at the finish.

Blacksmiths of Various Sorts

Perhaps, when you are in some country village or even on a side street of a big town, you will pass by a blacksmith's shop. The whole front of the shop is usually open to the street and within you will see an interesting scene. There, at the back, a fire burns brightly, casting a red glow over all the faces; horses stamp noisily about and men call to them shrilly; outside wagons stand idle, their shafts resting on the ground, and, just inside the door, you can see the blacksmith in his big leather apron, holding up a horse's foot and leaning over it to fit the shoe.

If you go in and stand in some corner, where you will not be in the way, probably the blacksmith will let you watch what is going on. First, the blacksmith takes up a new shoe and tries it on the horse's foot, but very likely it does not fit as it should. So he picks up the shoe in his tongs and thrusts it into the fire. Sometimes he blows the fire with the bellows, to make it all the hotter so that it will soften the iron that the horse-shoe is made of. This shoe, when he thrusts it into the fire, is black and cold, but when it comes out once more it is wonderfully changed.

You catch your breath when you see the blacksmith lift out a scarlet, glowing horseshoe. It looks just like a horseshoe of fire, and it is, really, for the fire has made the iron soft and red hot. Now the smith lays the horseshoe on his anvil, or iron bench, where he can easily hammer it into the proper shape to fit the foot of his waiting horse. As he hammers away at it, the anvil rings with the blows and the sparks fly fast and high. The smith must work very quickly, or the iron will cool and he will not be able to shape it as he wishes to. When the smith thinks that the shoe is the right shape, he quickly dips it into some cold water and it sizzles fiercely for a minute. Then, the shoe being perfectly cool again, the smith once more picks up the horse's hoof and tries on the shoe. If it fits, he proceeds to nail it on, but the nails only run into the horse's hoofs and the animal does not mind the process in the least. But, of course, the blacksmith must be careful to work gently and to hammer the nails very straight.

So, one after another, horses come in, are shod in this same way and then go out again about their business. Still you stand and watch the work of the blacksmith, while the fire still flares and lights up the rafters, the sparks still fly, and the waiting animals snort and paw the ground. For horse customers no more like to wait their turn than you do when you go

into the shoe store to buy a pair of shoes.

When you come out of the blacksmith's shop, if you are walking with your mother or your teacher, or with anyone who knows some good stories, perhaps you will hear about the great smith that ever lived—Vulcan, the blacksmith of the Greek gods. Many are the legends and myths about him, his forge and the mighty deeds that he did there.

In the first place, Vulcan had built himself a beautiful palace which was all made of gleaming, dazzling bronze and might be seen for miles around. Inside, with his great anvil and his hammer and his tongs, he made the most wonderful things—suits of armor, shields and spears, gold and silver cups, necklaces. Once he made two dogs from gold and silver, and, when he had finished his work on them, the two looked so much like a pair of real dogs that they were set up to guard the palace of the King, one on either side of the door. But by far the most wonderful thing that Vulcan ever made was the shield of Achilles, the great warrior.

In fact, he made Achilles a whole suit of armor, a helmet which had a crest of gold and all the other pieces which the warriors of old used to protect themselves; but, when Vulcan came to make Achilles' shield, he shaped and hammered it most cunningly and engraved upon it numberless pictures. He drew sheep upon the shield—sheep which looked so lifelike that you could almost see them nibbling at the grass; there were boys and girls, with wreaths upon their heads, who were dancing in a meadow—and they, too, were engraved marvelously well upon the shield. And so Vulcan fashioned this wonderful armor for Achilles—armor so strong that no man could possibly pierce it. And this he did out of the gratitude that he felt to Achilles' mother, Thetis, who had long since shown him much kindness. In many old myths and Greek legends, you will hear of Vulcan, the smithy of the gods. Be sure to remember this famous shield of Achilles which was the most beautiful thing which Vulcan ever forged.

The Galerie des Assiettes

One of the important apartments at the palace of Fontainebleau, in France, is called the Galerie des Assiettes, for the reason, that its decoration consists of vertical rows of plates, set in the paneling of the walls. These plates are very valuable, are made of porcelain, and upon them are painted scenes and views of many royal residences. The plates were placed there by the order of Louis Philippe.

How Long to Print Negatives

The images in negatives and the images on development papers consist of metallic silver, embedded in gelatine.

Before exposure and development, the silver in the gelatine is not in a metallic state, but exists in the form of salts, writes a contributor to Kodakery. These silver salts are sensitive to light, and after light has acted on them they can be converted into metallic silver. The photographic method of effecting this transformation is by the process of development.

The gelatine coating of a film, a plate or a sheet of development paper has a measurable thickness, and it is the difference in the thickness of the developed (metallic) silver in different parts of the image that produces the high lights, halftones and shadows of the picture.

We view a negative by looking through it, and we make a print from a negative by the light that passes through it. So it does not matter whether the image, as a whole, contains a comparatively thick deposit or a comparatively thin deposit of silver—whether the image lies near the surface of the gelatine or whether it extends from the surface deeply into the gelatine—the negative will make a perfect print in either case if it records all the lights and shades of the subject photographed. This explains why good prints can be made from correctly exposed and overexposed negatives, and also from correctly developed, slightly underdeveloped and slightly overdeveloped negatives.

It is difficult to judge with absolute accuracy the exposure of a negative should receive. From what has been stated above, and from previous articles in Kodakery, we have learned that absolutely correct exposures are not necessary for making good printing negatives.

In making prints, however, the case is different. We view prints by looking at them, instead of through them; consequently, a print should record on its surface those gradations of light and shade that make the picture. From this it will be seen that the print must be correctly printed and correctly developed, or it will be either too light or too dark. Fortunately, we can do both these things with ease and certainty.

In printing we have four factors to consider: (1) The length of time the print is exposed to the printing light; (2) the distance the negative is placed from the light; (3) the temperature of the developer; and (4) the length of time the print is developed.

By keeping the developer at a fixed temperature (70 degrees is best), developing each print for exactly the same length of time, and by always placing the negative at the same dis-

tance from the light, three of these factors become known quantities. By adhering to these three known quantities, it becomes easy to find the one remaining unknown quantity. We do this by exposing and developing a print. If it looks too light when it is in the fixing bath, it has been exposed for too short a time, and if it looks too dark it has been exposed too long. A very few trials will determine the time of exposure necessary for making a print that looks just right, and when we have determined this time we will have found the unknown quantity.

Since all the factors have now become known, we can, by adhering to them, make any number of prints from the same negative that will be exact duplicates of each other. . . . It is just as easy to print for the right length of time as for the wrong length of time, and a rightly printed print always more faithfully represents the subject.

In "Dog Town"

Though prairie dogs disappear before civilization, there are still great numbers of prairie dog towns out on the prairies of Montana, Wyoming and other states of the great plains where the land is sparsely settled. Some of them cover several hundred acres and have hundreds, even thousands, of inhabitants, for the little creatures like companionship and always live in colonies.

Their homes are deep holes in the ground, sometimes divided into several apartments. Each house has a mound of dirt beside the entrance, and here Mr. and Mrs. Prairie Dog and their little ones love to sit by the hour, sunning themselves and conversing with one another and their neighbors. At such times, dog town is almost as noisy as China. The sound they make is a short, sharp bark, similar to a puppy's, and is kept up incessantly. They have little short tails and these they jerk up and down as they bark in a funny way, seeming to keep time to their voices. They are bold, saucy little creatures. Take a walk through one of their towns and they will bark defiantly at you until you approach quite near. Yet their sharp eyes are alert, and let you but raise your arm quickly and they duck into their holes like a flash.

In the mornings and evenings the prairie dogs are busy getting food. They live on the stems and roots of prairie grasses and other plants native to the semiarid regions, foraging

Enter the Motor Circus

Children in the United States—or, at least, in the eastern part of it—are soon to see their first motor circus. It is reported that a company will send out a circus troupe which will travel—both men and animals—in great motor vehicles, thus being independent of trains and switches. It seems, though, as if the children will miss the great gilded, lumbering chariots behind the bars of which the animals paced back and forth. The motors can hardly be as picturesque, and then, one wonders how the animals will like the rapid motion.

Many Pennies and Nickels

It is estimated that there are probably 1,500,000,000 pennies and 500,000,000 five-cent pieces afloat in the United States, or an average of 12 pennies and five nickels for each person.

for several miles out beyond the town limits. When food becomes scarce in the vicinity, they move to other green areas. In choosing a site for the new town, they are always careful to select a location near a stream or spring. This is so invariably their custom that a prairie dog town is considered by the settlers a sure sign that water is near.

During the late autumn, the prairie dogs are extremely busy laying in the winter's supply of food. With the arrival of cold weather, they stay close in their burrows, coming above ground only on sunny days, and then but for a short time in the warmest part of the day. Occasionally they have a guest for the winter, in the person of a little prairie burrowing owl. It appears that the prairie dog receives his strange visitor as a friend, and that the oddly assorted companions spend the cold season in harmony in their underground home. They are sometimes seen sitting cozily beside each other at the mouth of the burrows on sunshiny winter afternoons.

Holland's Great Dyke

One of the great dykes of Holland is 40 miles long, starting far up in the country, near the Yssel River, and continuing across the Hook of Holland to the sea. It was built in sections, and for seven centuries has held back the waters from the low-lying fields. It is 40 feet broad at the base, 35 feet broad at the top, and its height varies from 25 to 35 feet.

The Dutch and Their Flowers

As we all well know, Holland is a great land for flowers, the celebrated drained lands near Haarlem being the best place in all the world to grow bulbs. New varieties of brilliant bulbs are constantly being developed, and Holland sends her rare plants to many distant countries. The Dutch people are recognized as expert growers of flowers. We have only to visit Holland in the spring to realize why; undoubtedly one of the most beautiful sights in all the world is that of the countless rows and rows of rainbow-colored blossoms growing on the low lands of Holland.

But this was not always the case in Holland, for it was only after the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, that Holland became such a gay little land of flowers. Many Dutchmen went to the East, during the years of the great Crusades, and those of them who loved beautiful things brought many home again with them. Not only did they carry away with them silks and embroideries, jewels, spices and fruits, but in the bottoms of their ships they brought seeds. When these seeds were planted in the rich soil of Holland, such wondrous flowers appeared as had never before been seen in that northern country. The people became wildly enthusiastic over the new colors and scents and foliage brought to them from the East, and in Holland there sprang up a great love for gardening. The ranunculus, or "little frog" family of plants, among which are the anemones, the tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and others, were found to flourish best of all in Holland's soil. When, in the Sixteenth Century, the royal gardener to King James I of England published a learned history of plants, he declared that more rare plants grew in Holland than in any other European country. So you can see that the Dutch had made good use of their time and had learned much about how to grow the plants of which they were so fond.

Then, too, Dutch ships went on long voyages to tropical lands, returning with all sorts of treasures in the shape of bulbs, seeds, roots and cuttings. The Dutch, as we have all read in history, sailed to many parts of the globe—to South America, to South Africa, Japan and the Spice Islands, as well as to the Hudson River region. It therefore follows that, from all these warm countries, they introduced new trees, flowers and vegetables; many plants which are common necessities to us today were brought by the Dutch into Holland and there accustomed to the cultivation of the northern countries.

So the Dutch became a great flower-loving nation, both skillful and inventive gardeners; when flowers would

not grow as they should in the ordinary climate of Holland, the Dutch gardeners evolved for them a climate which suited them. If they did not actually invent the greenhouse, they greatly improved upon it, and in these glass houses they continued to grow successfully all manner of foreign plants. For many years the Dutch city of Leyden was the leading city in floriculture, its botanical gardens being among the first ever established. Both at Groningen and at Utrecht there were fine hothouses, and the roses grown at Noordwijk could compete with any the world over. This skill and love for flowers still exist among the Dutch.

Wherever we may travel throughout Holland we shall find flowers—in the country in beautiful gardens and cultivated in vast low-lying fields, in the city, especially in window gardens. Window gardens are everywhere, both on homes of land and on those afloat. Nowhere do flowers grow more beautifully than in the window boxes of the many canal-boat homes. Along broad stretches of canal, bordered by low green meadows, watched over by giant windmills, the canal boats slowly make their way; and also in the crowded city canals they are packed in closely, side by side. Many families in Holland live all their lives upon houseboats, and, of course, they want their flowers to travel right along with them. Hence the blooming flower boxes.

Many of the most famous florists of the world have studied in Holland, and numbers of early books on agriculture and horticulture have been written by men with Dutch names. Much of the great knowledge of how to grow trees and flowers and plants, both for beauty and for food, was introduced from Holland into Sweden, and, of course, the Dutch who went to New Amsterdam became the best farmers and gardeners of the New World. In dairy products, too, the Dutch long led Europe.

Recovering Your Treasures

Every boy knows how annoying it is to drop something into a sidewalk grating or between the cracks of a sidewalk. And nearly all boys have had such an experience at some time or other, usually that something being a favorite agate taw, a nickel for the matinee, or some other boyish treasure. A simple remedy is generally at hand in the form of a stick and a piece of chewing gum or tar, says the American Boy. Smear the gum at the end of a stick and then lower it into the hole or grating. When the gum adheres to the lost article, all that is left to do is to lift it out. I have had several occasions to use this idea and it has always worked well.

THE HOME FORUM

Egotism

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS not too much to say that if a man understood the true I, the conscious identity which apprehends its own existence, he would understand God and the universe. This would be, indeed, simply the inductive manner of finding God as infinite Principle, and man as the reflection of the divine Ego. What prevents the human mind from understanding God and man, is the human mind's own belief that the I is a self-conscious subject in matter, a selfhood apart from God. This belief has arisen from the attempt of an entirely illusive and unreal materialism to circumscribe creative Principle within matter, that is, to disintegrate the one central intelligence, and to institute, instead, many fluted intelligences.

The mortal mind has thus entirely failed to perceive the divine Ego, the divine Mind, and its idea. It has accepted rather the supposition that the material world, filled with mortal egotists who think and speak of themselves, who are sick, and each so often antagonizing the other, is the universe that God pronounced to be good. Mrs. Eddy, elucidating this subject, asks, "When will the ages understand the Ego, and realize only one God, one Mind or intelligence?" (Science and Health, p. 204.) And again, on page 281 of the same book, she says: "The one Ego, the one Mind or Spirit called God, is infinite individuality, which supplies all form and comeliness and which reflects reality and divinity in individual spiritual man and things."

Now those faculties, qualities, and powers which express intelligence are at all times admirable and deserving of honor. But persons who would exalt, and have others exalt, their endowments and achievements, stultify the powers they would unfold, and bring into dishonor or contempt those faculties they would glorify, if they base their thought, activities, or demands upon the mistaken belief that genius, talent, wisdom or knowledge are material personal possessions. Man, as the reflection of God, the divine Ego, has infinite capacity and ability. There are no fetters in reality. Whatever limits seem to bind a man have only the strength of the illusion that man, as a material mind, lives in a finite body, and that this dual mistake is the I. Jesus the

Christ saw, above this mist of materialism, the perfect unity between God and man. He spoke openly of his own ability and powers, without the slightest taint of mortal vanity, conceit, or self-assertion. He could do this because he was constantly conscious that man, and all that he is, is derived from God. "Glorify thy Son, that thy Son may also glorify thee," was the prayer which enabled him at all times to be his best, and to exalt that best because it was God's idea, neither material nor mortal.

All mortals are egotists. Those who by their bluntness have acquired a reputation for egotism, are only undisguised instances of the general egotism of material mind, which believes itself to be a cause and a power. Just so long as men retain the viewpoint of selfhood apart from God, each one looks out upon a world which is to him what he has himself personally, or antecedently, conceived it to be. And as material self is the center of this little counterfeit cosmos, it demands its exaltation, and resents the ridicule or the indifference which refuses what it craves. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 263 of Science and Health: "Mortals are egotists. They believe themselves to be independent workers, personal authors, and even privileged originators of something which they would not or could not create. The creations of mortal mind are material. Immortal spirit, man alone represents the truth of creation."

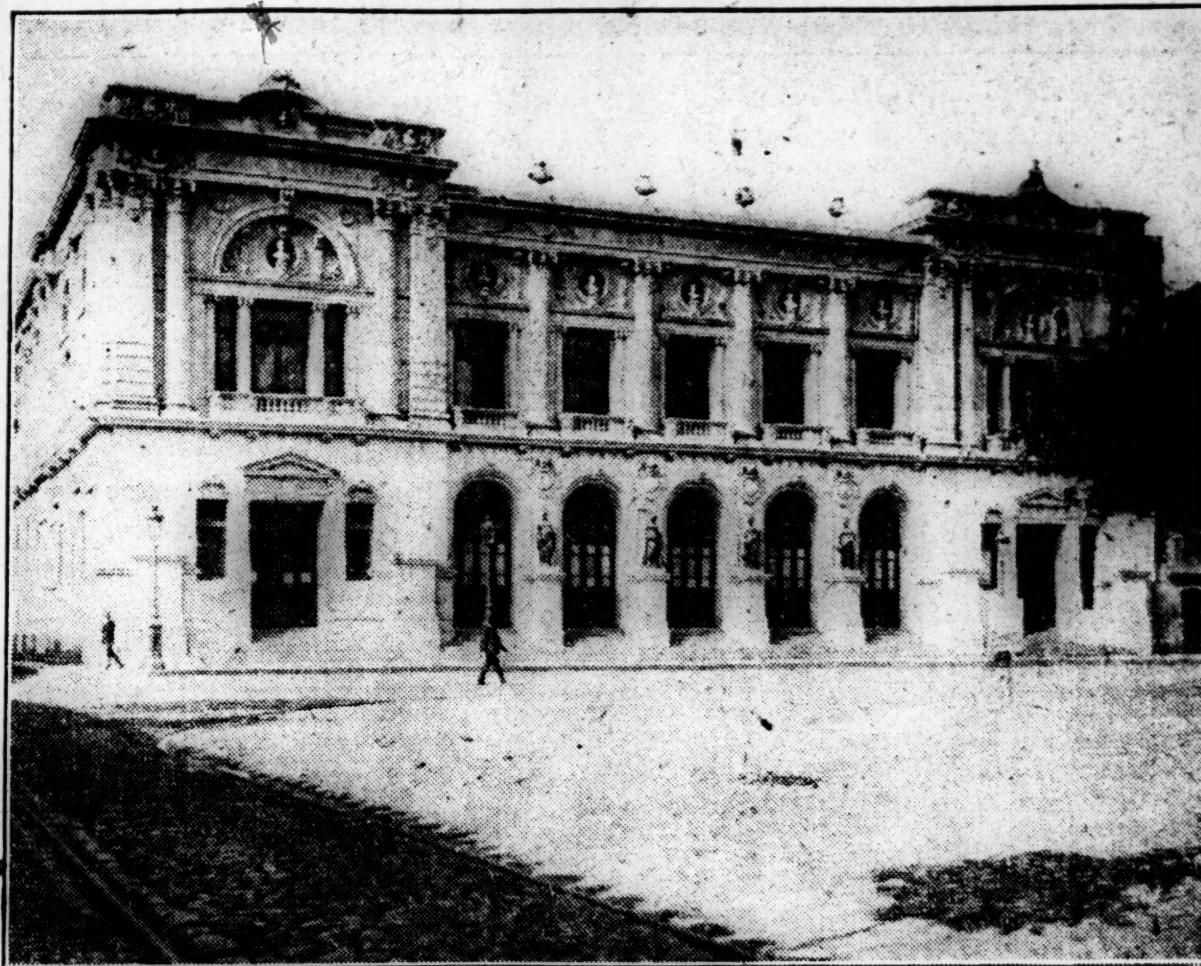
A curious commentary on the usual meanness of self-knowledge, is the mortal apathy with which one mortal analyzes another's particular phase of egotism. In this way there would appear to be as many kinds of egotism as there are points of view. The man of slight culture assumes contempt for what he thinks is the intellectual egotism of his neighbor; the scholar disdains the conceit of the ignorant. Neither the one nor the other is conceited because of his learning or his lack of it, but because, simply, of his belief in a personal material mind in matter. Speaking relatively, material knowledge is doubtless better than material ignorance, although both of these states are, in fact, ignorance of God, of pure intelligence. And so the uneducated man is not, merely because of his limits, less egotistical

than the one whose material knowledge is inflated to the point of intellectual egotism.

Nor is a person's or a nation's unexpressed belief in material power, essentially less egotistical than is another person's or nation's muscular force or aggrandized militarism which, for the moment, may be concretely asserting the claim that might makes right. Every shade and degree of animality and materialism which would promote itself and demand tribute of another, expresses the latent egotism of the carnal mind which Mrs. Eddy exposes, when she says, on page 224 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "It is our pride that makes another's criticism rankle, our self-will that makes another's deed offensive, our egotism that feels hurt by another's self-assertion."

The consciousness which is emerging from the egotism of materiality into the understanding that "there is no wisdom nor understanding nor counsel against the Lord," is always characterized by a generosity which is as quick to appreciate and to praise the excellencies which are reflected by another, as it is to detect and deny the egotism of personal sense. Jesus the Christ, himself the embodiment of humility and of power, no more hesitated to call his disciples "understanding of Truth," "the salt of the earth," "the light of the world," than he did to say to the Pharisees, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do." He made this distinction, not because of any personal bias, but because he recognized what reflected God, the Ego, and honored it, and disesteemed all else.

The egotistical Pharisees objected to Jesus because, as they said, he made himself equal with God. He did indeed declare, "I and my Father are one." But there was this difference in their views of the declaration: the Pharisees, resenting the withheld honor they desired for themselves, were driven by their suffering egotism to slay and to destroy; Jesus the Christ, who acknowledged no Ego but God and his reflection, was able to heal and restore. He demonstrated the spiritual Ego, Principle and its idea, which, through understanding, reaches humanity to relieve it of its ills, that is, its egotism.



Victoria Theater, Valparaiso, Chile

"Seen from the sea, Valparaiso is picturesque, and has a marked character of its own, though the dryness of the hills and the clearness of the light make it faintly recall one of those Spanish or Italian towns which glitter on the steep shores of the Mediterranean," says Lord Bryce in his book on South America. "It resembles Messina in Sicily, in being very long and very narrow, for here, as there, the heights, rising abruptly from the shore, leave little space for houses, and the lower part of the town has less than a quarter of a mile in breadth. On this narrow strip are all the places of business, banks, shipping offices, and shops, as well as the dwellings of most of the poorer class. On the hills above, rising steeply two hundred feet or more, stands the upper town, which consists chiefly of the residences of the richer people. Their villas, interspersed with gardens, have a very pretty effect seen from below, and in rambling along the lanes that run up to heights behind one gets charming views over the long line of coast to the north."

"The irregularities of the site between a sinuous coastline and spurs projecting from the hills make the city plan less uniform and rectangular than in most Spanish-American cities, and though nothing is old and there is little architectural variety, still the bright colors of the houses washed in blue or white, the glimpses of rocky heights seen at the eastern end of all the cross streets and of the sea glittering at the western give a quality of its own to the lower town, while the upper town has its steep gardens and tree clumps and wide prospects over the bay and the jutting capes beyond.

"But Valparaiso is perhaps most picturesque when seen from a steamer anchored in the bay, especially when its white houses and hills, green for a few weeks in spring, meet the eyes of one who comes from the barren deserts of Bolivia and the nitrate region. In front are the ocean steamers and the tall spars of Australian clippers; nearer shore the smaller craft are tossing on the ocean swell; the upper town is seen rising on its cliffs behind the lower, with high pastures and rocky hummocks still further back. Far away in the northeast the snowy mass of Aconcagua, loftiest of all American summits, floats like a white cloud on the horizon."

Lessing, Mendelssohn, Nicolai

When Lessing and Mendelssohn were at the height of their friendship in Berlin, Lessing, at the request of Frederick Nicolai, introduced him to Mendelssohn, and the three became fast friends. Nicolai, who was at that time a bookseller, became the famous publisher of Berlin. This is one of his reminiscences:

"Lessing and Moses were like each other in their free-hearted throwing aside of all prepossessions, like each other in their pure-heartedness, like each other generous and free of all pretensions, like each other acute in sharply following minute distinctions and clear definitions. Lessing was more vivacious in his searches after truth, and not seldom showed his sagacity very effectively, only he was at all times ready to refute or to defend what did not appear to him to

have been strongly enough refuted or defended. Moses was more deliberate, with a more distinct determination toward definite results. Nicolai was at least like them in lively love of truth, in good-will and open-heartedness; like them, eager for every ray of new knowledge. All three were truly cheerful . . . so that their conversation was generally lightened up by wit and humor, but always associated with such fairness and consideration that, though during their many years' acquaintance, they had not a few disputes, never a misunderstanding, not to speak of dissension, arose to mar the harmony of their intercourse. Absent as well as present, they ever remained bound in the ties of reciprocal good-will and affection; and stood in the most open-hearted interchange of thoughts and feelings."

that we may know how to receive the Clerk? It was objected; this will throw no light on the subject, it will leave you where you are. Mr. Lee brought the House of Commons before us again. He reprobated the rule; declared that the Clerk should not come within the bar of the House; that the proper mode was for the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the mace on his shoulder, to meet the Clerk at the door and receive his communication. We are not, however, provided for this ceremonious way of doing business, having neither mace nor sergeant."

The Starling's Song

I clink my castanet,
And beat my little drum;
For spring at last has come,
And on my parapet
Of chestnut, gummy-wet,
Where bees begin to hum,
I clink my castanet,
And beat my little drum.
"Spring goes," you say, "suns set."
So be it. Why be glum?
Enough the spring has come;
And without fear or fret
I clink my castanet,
And beat my little drum.
—James Cousins.

Congress and the First Presidential Address

The Journal of Senator William Maclay, kept during the three years that he was in the United States Senate (1789-1791), was not written with a view to publication, and many of his descriptions of the incidents attending the inauguration of the new Government are therefore more intimate and graphic than they could otherwise have been. Under date of April 30 (1789) he writes:

"This is a great, an important day, Goddess of etiquette, assist me to describe it. The Senate stood adjourned to half after eleven o'clock. About ten dressed in my best clothes. . . . Turned into the Hall. The crowd already great. The Senate met. The Vice-President rose in the most solemn manner. . . . 'Gentlemen I wish for the direction of the Senate. The President will, I suppose, address the Congress. How shall I behave? How shall we receive it? Shall it be sitting or standing?'

"Here followed a considerable deal of talk. . . . Mr. Lee began with the House of Commons (as is usual with him), then the House of Lords, and then back again. The result of his information was, that the Lords sat and the Commons stood, on the delivery of the King's speech. Mr. Izard

got up and told how often he had been in the House of Parliament. He said a great deal of what he had seen there. He made, however, the sagacious discovery that the Commons stood because they had no seats to sit on, being arrived at the bar of the House of Lords. It was discovered after some time that the King sat, too, and had his robes and crown on. Mr. Adams got up again and said he had been very often indeed, at the Parliament on those occasions, but there was always such a crowd, and ladies along, he could not say how it was. Mr. Carroll got up to declare that he thought it of no consequence how it was in Great Britain—they were no rule to us. But all at once the secretary, who had been out, whispered to the Clerk that the Clerk from the Representatives was at the door with a communication. Gentlemen of the Senate, how shall he be received? A silly kind of resolution of the committee on that business had been laid on the table some days ago. The amount of it was that each House should communicate to the other what and how they chose; it concluded, however, something in this way: That everything should be done with all the propriety that was proper. The question was, Shall this be adopted

that we may know how to receive the Clerk? It was objected; this will throw no light on the subject, it will leave you where you are. Mr. Lee brought the House of Commons before us again. He reprobated the rule; declared that the Clerk should not come within the bar of the House; that the proper mode was for the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the mace on his shoulder, to meet the Clerk at the door and receive his communication. We are not, however, provided for this ceremonious way of doing business, having neither mace nor sergeant."

Dogs and Artists in a Forest

Robert Louis Stevenson's description of a day spent in a forest, which without much stretch of imagination one may conclude to be the Forest of Fontainebleau, affords a perfect picture of nature which one might read, and reread, with increasing pleasure, many times.

"And on the first morning you will doubtless rise betimes. If you have not been wakened before by the visit of some adventurous pigeon, you will be wakened as soon as the sun can reach your window—for there are no blinds or shutters to keep him out—and the room, with its bare wood floor and bare whitewashed walls, shines all round you in a sort of glory of reflected lights. You may doze a while longer by snatches, or lie awake to study the charcoal man and dogs and horses with which former occupants have defiled the partitions. Thiers, with wily profile; local celebrities, . . . or, maybe, a romantic landscape splashed in oil. Meanwhile artist after artist drops into the sallemanger . . . and then should-

ers easel, sunshade, stool, and paint-box, bound into a fagot, and sets off for what he calls his 'motive.' And artist after artist, as he goes out of the village, carries with him a little following of dogs. For the dogs, who belong only nominally to any special master, hang about the gate of the forest all day long, and whenever any one goes by who hits their fancy, profit by his escort, and go forth with him to play an hour or two at hunting. They would like to be under the trees all day. But they cannot go alone. They require a pretext. And so they take the passing artist as an excuse to go into the woods, as they might take a walking-stick as an excuse to bathe. With quick ears, long spines, and bandy legs, or perhaps as tall as a greyhound and with a bulldog's head, this company of mongrels will trot by your side all day and come home with you at night, still showing white teeth and wagging stunted tails. Their good humor is not to be exhausted. You may pelt them with stones if you please, and all they will

do, is to give you a wider berth. If once they come out with you, to you they will remain faithful, and with you return; although if you meet them next morning in the street, it is as like as not they will cut you with a countenance of brass.

"The forest—a strange thing for an Englishman—is very destitute of birds. This is no country where every patch of wood among the meadows gives up an increase of song, and every valley wandered through by a streamlet rings and reverberates from side to side with a profusion of clear notes.

"Perhaps you may set yourself down in the bay between two spreading beech-roots with a book on your lap, and be awakened all of a sudden by a friend: 'I say, just keep where you are, will you? You make the jolliest motive.' And you reply: 'Well, I don't mind.' . . . And thereafter the hours go idly by. Your friend at the easel labors doggedly a little way off, in the wide shadow of the tree; and yet farther, across a strait of glar-

ing sunshine, you see another painter, encamped in the shadow of another tree, and up to his waist in the fern. You cannot watch your own effigy growing out of the white trunk, and the trunk beginning to stand forth from the rest of the wood, and the whole, picture getting dappled over with the flecks of sun that slip through the leaves overhead, and, as a wind goes by and sets the trees a-talking, flicker hither and thither like butterflies of light. But you know it is going forward; and, out of emulation with the painter, get ready your own palette, and lay out the color for a woodland scene in words.

"Your tree stands in a hollow paved with fern and heather, set in a basin of low hills, and scattered over with rocks and junipers. All the open is steeped in pitiless sunlight. Everything stands out as though it were cut in cardboard, every color is strained into its highest key. . . . The scene is all pitched in a key of color so peculiar, and lit up with such a dis-

When You Tread the Mountain Path

When you tread the mountain path
With a scrip to carry,
Put no more within its fold
Than you well can carry.
Never drag the valley's cars,
Up steep precipices;
Hurl them in a joyous song,
Down the wild abysses.

Birds shall greet you from the bough,
The hamlet sounds grow nearer,
The air becomes more pure and sweet
Ever as you climb higher.
Fill your happy breast, and sing,
And as your old life closes,
From every bush dear childlike
thoughts
Will nod with cheeks like roses.

If you pause, and listen well,
With ear attuned to wonder,
The mighty song of solitude
Will fill the void like thunder:
Even a rivulet's hurrying course,
Even a stone down stealing,
Will bring neglected duty by
As with an organ's pealing.
—Bjornstjerne Bjornson (Tr. from the Norwegian by Mrs. W. Archer).

About Lucy Larcom

Through a woodland that was dear to me long ago a streamlet ran banked with blue and white violets. It rippled down from the mountains and purred through the forest glade over white pebbles that sparkled like jewels in the pellucid water. I had never known another brook so clear and so limpidly pure. "A leaf would now and then drop from a tree bending over, would drift and dance a moment in the air, swerve downward to the water and float like a little boat with a cargo of palpitant hopes bound for a wide sea. As I watched the ripples and listened to their soft melody there came to my thoughts some bits of poetry I had seen in a magazine, signed Lucy Larcom; an assumed name I supposed, as it was in the days of alliterative pen-names. There was the same lilting music in the lines as in the ripple of the brook and the purity of thought and expression were of the same silvery whiteness. Meeting Miss Larcom I spoke about what I had thought about her name and she told me it was from the old family name "Lark-Holme," the home of the larks. —La Salle Corbett Pickett.

The Present Hour

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical decisive hour. Write it in your heart that every day is the best day of the year.—Emerson.

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BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.

The
Christian Science
Monitor

Published daily except Sundays and
public holidays in United States, by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Back Bay Post Office Station
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science
Journal," "Christian Science Sentin-
nel," "Der Herold der Christian
Science" and other publications per-
taining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post
Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
All communications pertaining to the
conduct of this paper and orders for
publication should be addressed to the
Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New
England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier
within delivery limits, 12 cents a
week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Post Office District
Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months,
\$3.65; three months, \$1.85; one month,
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In United States, Canada, Mexico,
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three months, \$2.10; one month, 50
cents; single copy, 2 cents. Else-
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\$3.00 yearly.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Closed Book

THE United States has passed out of one of the most eventful and remarkable epochs in its history. It is not merely that a Congress ceased to exist yesterday, or that a presidential term expires; it is that the last leaf in a volume has been turned, and that the book has been closed. It would be next to impossible, while impressions are so fresh and strong, and while the thoughts which they have engendered are so vivid, and in many cases so conflicting, to frame a nicely-balanced verdict on the testimony within the covers. One glancing backward five or ten years hence will be able to estimate more clearly the events of the last few hours, and to pass calmer and sounder judgment on the acts of men who have placed obstacles in the way of measures demanded by the overwhelming sentiment of the public. But for some conclusions there can be, and there need be, no waiting. The closed volume preserves rather than precludes convictions. These may be subject to modification or amplification later on. For the present they make up the sum of popular opinion.

Woodrow Wilson has worn better than either of his Congresses. He has worn better than his party. At the end of four years the record of achievement at his end of Pennsylvania Avenue dims that at the other end almost into obscurity. The best bills offered have been Wilson bills; the best laws enacted have been Wilson laws. The Nation, since 1912, has been lamentably deficient in legislative ability; it has, however, had a great Executive, a real President.

Woodrow Wilson would doubtless have accomplished more during his first term had he been better supported. A stronger Congress would have inspired him to take stronger measures. How very weak and undependable has been one of his principal lieutenants, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, has only just been revealed to an amazed public. How closely the President has brushed up against desertion the country is only now discovering.

The Sixty-fourth, like the Sixty-third Congress, has enriched the statute book. Progressive legislation has been demanded by the White House, and the demand, to a much larger extent than the country realizes, has been acceded to. Because other leadership hesitated or failed in crucial hours, Woodrow Wilson assumed a dictatorship. Instead of resulting in ultimate revolt, this "usurpation" of authority and power, as some have called it, culminated in the spectacle presented to the country and the world on Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday morning, the marvel of all the elements of political partisanship save one, and that an element of alien instinct, blending and melting into Wilsonianism. Although rendered temporarily impotent, this unification of Congress stands out as the brightest and most significant fact of the moment. If not today, tomorrow, or the day after, its tremendous influence will be felt in the determination of world affairs.

The old book is closed; the first page of the new volume, turned today, stamps with condemnation the coterie that has brought the Republic, for the time being, into undeserved contempt before the rest of mankind, undeserved because the heart of the Nation is true, and the honor of the Nation is unsullied.

Price of Gasoline Rising

ANOTHER illustration of the fallacy that, in the conduct of the modern industrial combine, supply has a relation to cost, is seen in the present upward tendency of the price of gasoline. Within recent months the exportation of gasoline has been greatly reduced, the importation from Mexico has been greatly increased, and the volume of production of petroleum, the basis of gasoline, within the United States has been greatly enlarged. That is, the conditions making for an increased net supply of gasoline for domestic use have improved. Nevertheless, the price of gasoline has been twice advanced within a week until, in New England, the cost to the retail user of the commodity is now almost, if not quite, as high as it was at its extreme point last year. From this it will at once be seen that the old notion, with regard to the determination of price in accordance with a so-called law of supply and demand, is foolishness unto the modern monopolist, should be considered obsolete, and, in order to prevent disappointment and confusion among consumers, might better be abandoned.

The oil producers, refiners, and distributors, it should be said, are consistent in their position that demand, and not supply, regulates the price, and regulates it upward. They have always held to this. Time was when people imagined that quick sales and small profits worked harmoniously toward prosperity for those who had to sell, and to the advantage of those who had to buy. That idea also has been thrown, by the modern captains of industry, into the economic scrap heap. The thing now is not to sell cheap because you produce cheaply, but to charge the purchaser all he will bear. His ability and his willingness to bear have been figured out to a nicety by the efficiency departments of the concerns that use the natural resources of the Nation as if they were a private inheritance.

Study of the changes in economic law, in ethics, and in morals, of which one is unavoidably reminded when considering recent advances in gasoline, is very apt to lead one away from the subject immediately under consideration, namely, the price of gasoline itself. Nothing can be much more infatuating than contemplation of the silent processes now operating to make, as it were, black seem white. Put yourself in the place of the latter-day baron. You get possession of oil wells in some way. You keep on getting possession of oil wells. You become an important factor in the production of crude oil. You

become an important factor in the production of gasoline. Through combination with other producers you perfect efficiencies and economies which greatly cheapen your cost of production. Every quarter you declare and distribute larger and larger dividends, and divide larger and juicier melons, and you justify yourself, not by economic laws that have become antiquated, but by economic laws created for and delicately adjusted to your own special requirements.

In such circumstances, why waste thought or time on the retail user of one of your by-products?

Italy and the Transport Question

EVER since Italy entered the war, in the May of 1915, one of her chief difficulties has been the question of transport. Whereas before the war, to take only one instance, she was accustomed to obtain most of her grain supplies from Russia, by way of the Black Sea ports, she has now to get it from North and South America and Australia. The voyage from the Black Sea to Italy occupied, at the most, some thirty days; whilst at the present time the grain ships take anything from seventy to one hundred and fifty days to reach Italian ports. These greatly lengthened voyages have increased the demand for tonnage; and, what with supplying the needs of the army and the tremendous falling off in Allied and neutral shipping available, the problem which Italy has had to face has been a serious one.

Much, it is true, was done by Mr. Runciman, acting on behalf of the British Government, at the famous conference at Pallanza last summer. At that time Italy was assured of a sufficiency of coal within those limits indispensable to her, and measures were taken to bring about a reduction in the enormous cost of transport which then obtained. All these measures, however, satisfactory as they were, could not have been in themselves sufficient. It is welcome, therefore, to find that Italy has not failed to grapple with the question for herself. In this connection, the recent statement issued by Signor Ancona, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Transports, is particularly interesting. From this utterance it appears that, by amalgamating the commission of maritime transports with the commission dealing with the railways, and so unifying the whole matter; by chartering boats for single voyages; by securing tonnage from the United Kingdom, and by steadily building ships, the great shortages of a year ago have, to a large extent, been met. The construction, which has been going on for some time, of large warehouses at such places as Savona, Genoa, Spezia, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia, and of new landing stages wherever possible, ought still further to safeguard the country against any serious recurrence of former difficulties. The whole problem has, in fact, been solved with commendable energy and resource.

Business and Amity in South America

A HIGH Brazilian official, speaking recently, in Rio de Janeiro, of the means of fostering cordial relations between Brazil and the United States, said that the will and the spirit of a people were quite as important to understand as their methods of buying steel and shoes. The student of South American conditions and people becomes conscious of an important racial quality lying below commercial and economic appearances. This quality is pervaded with sentiment and a regard for friendship. While it is true that the milreis and the peso "talk" in the Southern countries often quite as plainly as does the dollar in the United States, it is also true that feeling and the regard for friends bulk much larger in business than they do in the North American Republic. Having a "friend at court" is almost equivalent to a certainty of securing what one desires, and in no part of the world is friendlessness more to be lamented. Things go largely by favor, and one succeeds because he is liked quite as often as for efficiency, or because of the quality of his merchandise. An editor of a large newspaper said that for years he had received invitations to buy paper in the United States; he had refused because he had been satisfied with the paper he had bought in Europe, which was suited to his French presses. Last year a son of an old friend entered the paper business in New York and asked him for his order. "Of course," said the publisher, "I could not refuse the son of an old friend. I am using his paper, though with considerable inconvenience and additional expense." A South American business man, who was in need of a certain machine, examined machines from two importers. One was ostensibly superior, and also cheaper, but, much to the surprise of the importer of United States machinery, he bought the inferior and more expensive article. When asked the reason for this decision, he frankly admitted the excellence of the goods from the United States, but added, "The agent of the French house is a friend of mine. I like that man, and the agent of the other company is not sympathetic."

No one would advocate sentiment rather than achievement as a motto to be written on our banners of industry. Yet there is something humanly attractive about the South American's loyalty to friends, as this loyalty is revealed in business affairs. If he loses in effectiveness, he certainly gains in those elements of agreeableness which the Northern temperament sacrifices. The traveler in the Southern countries is prone to wish for these people greater attention to utilitarian and practical arts, but he dislikes to think of their losing entirely those qualities of sentiment which are so engaging, and that gentleness which so often goes to make men great.

Japanese Americanization

NOR with the view of making the best of an unwelcome condition, but, rather, with the manifest purpose of making the most of a welcome opportunity, Miss Michie Tanaka, a Japanese lady of Honolulu, Hawaii, in the Star-Bulletin of that city, presents a curiously strong though graceful plea in behalf of the Americanization of her people now on the islands or the mainland of the United States. There is not visible in her communication the slightest tincture of regret as to any loss

which the Japanese immigrant may suffer as a consequence of his merging into another nationality. But there is much in the nature of congratulation that, at so small a sacrifice as any that may be entailed, he may enjoy the advantages that are opened to him through acceptance of the language and ideals of his adopted country. The Japanese believe, she says, that in the United States, where people from many nations are gathered together in the enjoyment of the inestimable blessings which America offers, the English language and the customs of the country should be supreme.

At a time when the question of dual nationalism has so often been thrust into public discussion in the United States, and with frequent attempts at justification, it is refreshing to learn from this lady that the people in whose behalf she speaks "are full of gratitude that the broad-minded of this country are giving the rising generation every opportunity of assimilating American ideals. They think that with the American and Japanese ideals combined, the Hawaiian-born Japanese should become the kind of citizens who leave the world a little better than they found it."

According to Miss Tanaka, the Japanese have come to realize that English is positively indispensable, and so are encouraging the study of it. They appreciate, she says, the difficulties encountered by the public school teachers in handling so many nationalities, each with a different language and peculiarity of pronunciation. But learning English has become an essential, and, rather than burden America altogether with the task of imparting it, the schools of Japan are teaching it. In the effort to get into closer touch with Western ways, the Japanese, she says, are gradually changing their method of writing from characters which originated in China, and are substituting therefor a phonetic system which simplifies the recording of their language.

This is interesting, but the most important thing is the assurance from Miss Tanaka that the Japanese in Hawaii are aiming, not at continuing to be Japanese, but at becoming good American citizens, in so far as they are given opportunity. The agencies to which they resort for training are employed to this end. Every effort is made, that is, to train the Japanese girls and boys on the islands for the duties of citizenship: "to create in them respect for honest and efficient public service, and to interest them in the work of making Hawaii a better, greater, and more beautiful country in which to live."

It would be difficult to find reasonable excuse for objecting to immigrants moved by such ideals.

Moscow

WHEN Yuri Dolgoruki, Prince of Suzdal, met Svyatoslav of Syeverk and his allies on the banks of the Moskva, in the usual battle array, in the year 1147, it brought about one result of immediate interest to the matter now in hand: it occasioned the first mention to be made of Moscow in Russian annals. There had been a town thereabouts, in all probability, from remote antiquity, but, as far as history is concerned, Moscow made a beginning in 1147. Even then, however, what follows is not definite history. The curtain is rolled back, every now and again, as the decades pass by, and the student is afforded a momentary glimpse; now of a great battle with Mongol hordes, a burning town astride the river lighting up the night sky, and a great army of uncouth horsemen sweeping hither and thither through the darkness; and now of another great struggle, like that, for instance, of Daniel, Prince of Moscow, with the Lithuanians, "in which he acquired great glory;" and so on through many other incidents, which, like the first great fight between the Prince of Suzdal and Svyatoslav of Syeverk, made such an impression on this and that chronicler as to find due record.

With Daniel, Prince of Moscow, however, the history of the city and principality becomes much more definite and important. Daniel was not only a great soldier, but he was also a remarkably astute statesman. Not only did he win wars and glory in his engagements with the Lithuanians, but he set himself assiduously to enlarge the borders of his kingdom. He annexed the principality of Koloma, situated at the confluence of the Moskva and the Okra, and it was under him that Moscow first showed unmistakable signs of coming importance. He initiated a policy of annexation and acquisition which, later, became almost as traditional in the case of Moscow as the famous "marriage policy" of the Hapsburgs. His immediate successor annexed Pereyaslavl Zalesky and, in the following year, Mozhaisk, thus taking possession of the Moskva from its source to its mouth. So it went on century after century. Town was added to town and village to village in the process of steady acquisition by war, purchase, or other means.

It was not, however, until the reign of Ivan III, between the years 1462 and 1505, that the Prince of Moscow set up claims to other parts of Russia also, and began to style himself "Ruler of all Russia." Under Ivan's successor, the city and vast principality increased steadily in importance; but, after his reign, Moscow went through a long period of adversity. Two great conflagrations destroyed nearly the whole city in 1547, and, within a few days of the fire, the Tartar khan of the Crimea advanced against the town with 100,000 men. He was defeated on the banks of the Okra, but in 1571 the Tartars returned, and burned all the town outside the mighty fortress of the Kremlin, which stood then, as it stands today, in the midst of the city, on the Borovitsky Hill. In 1591 they came again and repeated their former exploits. Thereafter, for a time, Moscow had peace. It regained its former prosperity, became once more a great commercial center, and, within fifty years of the last great Tartar raid, was again a place of much wealth. With the growing power, however, of the Tsar, as the Prince of Moscow had now long called himself, Moscow lost much of its political importance. The city became a kind of royal preserve, the suburbs a kind of private estate for the Tsar's vast household; whilst the people were forever in a state of revolt against the tyrannies of the Tsar and his favorites.

It was, indeed, this opposition to his plans which decided Peter the Great to abandon Moscow as his capital.

He was determined on reforming Russia in accordance with his own great project for a military autocracy; but Moscow would have none of it, and so he set out to found a new capital, and did finally found it on the banks of the Neva, on the very confines of that military empire which he sought to establish.

There is just one more notable incident in the troubled history of Moscow, and that is the burning of the city after its capture by Napoleon, in 1812. It was on the 13th of September, six days after the battle of Borodino, that the Russians evacuated Moscow, and on the next day the French forces entered it. All went well, at first, Napoleon, with his usual energy, was devising plans for wintering in the city, but on the very night of his entry, as he was waiting for a deputation of Moscow notables in the Kremlin, the fire broke out. The rest of the story, the pillaging of the city by the French soldiers, the flight of the inhabitants, and the disastrous retreat of the Grand Army, is, of course, one of the great stories of history.

Notes and Comments

IT WAS obviously time for another mention, in certain papers in the United States, of Lord Northcliffe, and an opportunity came unexpectedly in the German bombardment of Broadstairs. Now Broadstairs is a small seaside place, in Kent, historically famous mainly for its connection with Dickens, and for possessing the original of "Bleak House." It has some ancient buildings, such as the Culmer Arch, bearing the date of 1540, and an old parish church, which dates back to the Twelfth Century. It was none of these, however, which made Broadstairs famous, after its recent bombardment. There was no thought for "Bleak House," or for the famous old church. There was, indeed, no room for anything except the fact that Lord Northcliffe had a house there. It is wonderful, as a character says in a certain play, how these things get into the papers!

AMONG Paul Harvey's Californian pictures, now being shown at Doll & Richards' gallery in Boston, is the "Coming of Spring." It is a snowy hillside, magnificently luminous, fringed about with a small vivid green pine wood. It shows nothing springlike, yet, in it, undeniably, spring is at hand, astonishingly present, and this because of two or three bits of brown rock thrust up through the snow. It is spring on tiptoe, and only those gifted in that way recognize it. Whistler said, Art happens. Paul Harvey says, in effect, California happens. So he presents it in excelsis. Sunshine and violet-tinted mountains, eucalyptus and live oaks, valleys, canyons, and the stretches of sunlit surf that are to be seen along the Pacific Coast. The snow pictures, an attendant says, with emphasis, were painted near here, in Franklin Park, in fact.

THE Europe which suffered the Napoleonic wars seems less legendary now than it has done during the intervening century. Similar experiences form a bond between periods; at any rate, the past seems particularly ready to rise at the least call of imagination. The Mercure de France, from a window of the old palace of the Archbishops in Lyons, points its readers to an old house, with a yellow facade, on the quay, the Hotel des Celestins. There Napoleon put up, accompanied by his generals, on his return from the Egyptian campaign. Illuminations and an impromptu reception greeted him. A play was produced in his honor by a troupe of comedians, which he attended in "bourgeois dress, old-fashioned, and of hazel shade. He had a black silk handkerchief round his neck."

LATER Marengo, and he is once more the idol of Lyons. Later still, the return from Elba. The Royalist barricades fall on the Rhone bridge, and Napoleon puts up, on a wet Sunday in March, at the Archbishop's Palace. The National Guard on horseback quickly tear the royal badges from their coats and present themselves before Napoleon. They will, he says, disconcertingly, treat him as they have just treated Artois. A mounted National Guard, he adds, is not recognized by French law. Then, standing at a window of the palace, he looks out at the old "Celestins" and at the wet streets, which a pale ray of sun illumines.

THERE should be prepared, in the archives of the Legislature of Connecticut, a special pigeonhole where the cleverly disguised press censorship bill, introduced by one of the members, may repose undisturbed. Attempts to provide censorship of the newspaper press take strange and varying forms. The one referred to provides that a commission of five, to be named by the Governor, shall determine who, and who shall not, write for the newspapers in a professional capacity, with power to suspend the license at will. How easy it would be, under such a regulation, to stifle independent opinion and criticism hardly needs to be pointed out.

THE railroads entering Kansas did not wait for the last minute to arrive, the other day, before ordering a strict observance of the new "bone-dry" law. The law prohibiting the shipment of liquor into the State did not become effective until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of February 24, but care was taken by the companies to prevent any liquor from passing over their lines after midnight of the 23d. Time was when the railroads used to give the liquor interests the benefit of all doubts and margins. They are now claiming the benefit of all doubts and margins themselves.

WHEN financial interests express themselves on the situation with respect to news print paper prices in the statement that "the mistake of the news print mills was that they asked too high price," they seem to be giving a fairly good measure of the prevailing business ethics of the day. They are giving notice that, in their opinion, there is no objection whatever to charging at all times as much as the traffic will bear, but that only the unwise business man will make the mistake of charging more than it will bear. A free translation of the whole thing would be, apparently: "Squeeze the public all you can." And so once more it appears that, in the last analysis, morality and business do not mix.